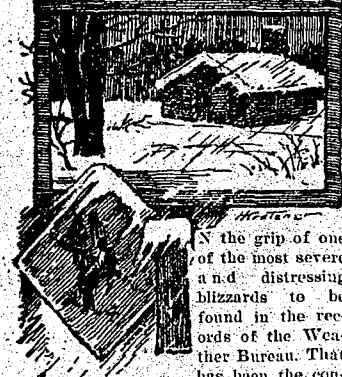


BURIED IN THE SNOW

WHOLE COUNTRY IN THE GRASP OF A BLIZZARD.

Storm extends from the Rockies to the Atlantic—Gives the South a Chill—Railroads Tied Up—Zero and Below Nearly Everywhere.

Frigid Weather Is General.



The grip of one of the most severe and distressing blizzards to be recorded in the records of the Weather Bureau. This has been the condition of this country during the past week. From the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains even to the big Allegheny chain on the east a storm of snow and wind, accompanied by the celebrated Dakotian icy temperature, raged with a ferocity that struck terror into the hearts of all whose misfortune brought them into contact with it. It was, in fact, a regular French revolution of weather, and the sans culottes of the wild Northwest howled in the habitues of the staid and respectable of the South and East. It was really a reign of terror that afflicted all honest people and paralyzed the motives of the commonplace. Railroads abandoned freight trains and passenger trains were tied up in huge and impenetrable drifts many feet high. One startling feature of the blizzard was the impartiality with which it swept over the country. It measured out a minus 40 degree for the Dakotas and nearly killed at the Louisiana by breaking the record at an even zero. Old Point Comfort, the famous resort, had the novelty of a hard snowstorm and the pan handle of Texas shivered with the mercury at 15 below. Omaha was frozen over. There was enough snow on the sugar plantations for sleighing. Water was frozen in the orange belt, and the scarcity of it in the Chicago mains suggested a theory that Lake Michigan was solid to the bottom. French men in Michigan have abandoned hopes for their trees.

The storm was general. A blizzard raged everywhere. It roared like an Asiatic lion and drove all human beings indoors, where bread and butter did not demand that they labor in the very teeth of the monster. Not for many a year ago has the country suffered so generally what it suffered last week from wind, cold and snow. In the cities streets were stalled and walking was like taking one's ears, nose and lips in one's hand, while in the country the wind and snow swept the earth with such unbroken velocity that in places life was endangered to face the blast.

As recorded by the Weather Bureau at Chicago Friday, the average snowfall was eight inches, with the following table of temperature:

St. Paul	19	Cincinnati	0
La Crosse	14	Buffalo	8
Bismarck	30	Memphis	1
Williston	40	Port Huron	4
Minneapolis	32	Duluth	20
Havre	26	Sault	14
Moorehead	30	Grand Haven	12
St. Vincent	34	Des Moines	12
Huron	32	Davenport	12
Pierre	30	Cheyenne	12
Omaha	30	Pittsburg	6
Kansas City	30	Albany	4
Coacordia	16	Albany	4
Wichita	12	Winneapolis	36
St. Louis	12	Medicine Hat	22
Green Bay	12	Calro	0
Detroit	10	Marquette	10
Cleveland	24	Alpena	10
Indianapolis	20	Dodge City	14

Notes of The Storm.

At Bastrop, La., the mercury fell to zero.

Oklaoma City, O. T., reports a severe blizzard.

Business was practically suspended at Iowa Falls, Ia.

At Cedar Rapids, Ia., all freight traffic was abandoned.

A gorge formed in the Ohio river at Evansville, Ind.

Eastern trains due at Dubuque, Ia., were all snow-bound.

The Northwestern Railroad is blocked at several points.

Charles Dwyer was frozen to death in the blizzard at Peoria.

It snowed continuously for thirty-six hours at Knoxville, Tenn.

Zero was marked at Memphis, Tenn., the coldest weather in thirty years.

William Douglas, a farmer, was frozen to death in his barn near Camden, O. Mexico, Mo., reports the worst blizzard in its history. Stock is suffering badly.

The Frisco passenger train stuck in a snowbank twenty miles east of Windfall, Kan.

Thirteen trains were buried in snowbanks within a radius of fifteen miles of Clinton, Ia.

St. Joseph, Mo., reports all trains on the St. Joseph and Grand Island road abandoned.

Reports from Ashland and other cities in Wisconsin indicate that the traffic situation is serious.

The whole of the southern section of Virginia is covered with snow to a depth of eight inches.

At Roanoke, Va., the wind blew a hurricane. Street cars were tied up and the streets abandoned.

A Burlington passenger train stuck below Carthage, Mo., all day. But for the food furnished by farmers the passengers would have suffered severely. They

burned fence rails, old ties, etc., to keep warm.

Patrick McLaughlin laid down in an ice wagon at Rockford, Ill., to sleep, and was so badly frozen that he will die.

At Ottawa, Kan., the schools were dismissed and two children had their feet frozen. All trains were delayed.

The wind blew forty-seven miles an hour at San Antonio, Tex., with the thermometer at 12 degrees above zero.

Reports reached Hastings, Neb., that a whole family in the southeastern part of the county had perished from cold.

The mercury dropped 40 degrees at Jacksonville, Fla. Icicles a foot long formed at Tallahassee. Vegetables will be damaged.

A blizzard raged in upper South Carolina. Piedmont Belt is covered with snow and at many points the thermometer is down to zero.

The wind blew forty miles an hour at Benton Harbor, Mich., and railway traffic was impeded. Fears are entertained for the peach buds.

Porter Oden, a farmer living ten miles west of Hennessey, O. T., was found frozen to death on a load of wood that he was hauling to town.

G. W. Johnson, an old citizen of Parkersburg, W. Va., became paralyzed with the cold on his way home, fell and froze to death in sight of his house.

The severe cold at Mobile, Ala., will cause a loss to the vegetable gardeners of hundreds of thousands of dollars. They give up hope of saving anything.

In New England the cold is intense. Franconia, N. H., reports 35 below zero. At sea the storm was terrific, and the blinding snow and high wind made the position of vessels very bad.

Two Santa Fe freight engines were ditched in a snowdrift near Red Rock, O. T. Both engines were wrecked in an attempt to pass through. Engineer Regan and a fireman were badly hurt.

At Fort Worth, Tex., the weather is the coldest known for years. The thermometer registering 3 degrees below zero. Trains from the north were delayed several hours. Range cattle are suffering.

Hundreds of cases and barrels of beer, aggregating in value thousands of dollars, have been destroyed by the cold at Milwaukee within the last few days. Since the cold snap made its appearance shipments of beer have almost ceased.

Indianapolis and other natural gas towns in Indiana are in a bad way. In Indianapolis the natural gas supply is weaker than it has been since the fuel was piped to the city, and there is a great deal of severe suffering. There are but few homes in which the temperature can be raised above 55.

THE LION OF LONDON.

The Once-Despised "Coffee-Cooler" the Hero of the Hour.

The pugilistic hero of the hour in London is the colored boxer, Frank Craig. "The Harlem Coffee Cooler," who poses as an Indian prince, who is to marry a white heiress, it is said, and who professes to be anxious to meet Peter Jackson, the champion of the world.

Craig, who is in the arena, is a young man, the English champion, with surprising ease and is now watched to battle with Frank P. Slinn. According to his late manager, Prof. Butler, Craig is the greatest swell in London. He hobnobs with the nobles and cuts a great dash on Fleet street every afternoon. "What I want to do is to be a champion," he said to a New York reporter the other day. "Just take for example, the 'Cooler' case. He used to be a modest, well-behaved fellow. Gracious alive, look at him now!" But Butler, holding his hands in the air, shook his head several times. "It's a sight to see him. You couldn't hand him a ripe peach on a gold plate now unless you had six pairs of gloves on."

Craig is 25 years of age and nearly six feet tall. He is a well-built young negro, and when he first took to boxing about five years ago a \$5 bill for a victory suited him down to the ground. As the hundreds would now be sneered at by the rising, or risen, young Harlem star.

TWO GOVERNORS IN ONE STATE.

Tennessee Is Now Able to Compete with Her Neighbors, Alabama.

There are two men in Tennessee who claim to be governor of the State. Gov. Peter Turney is holding over pending a contest between himself and Mr. Evans.

Under the constitution recently enacted by the Legislature, and the Hon. H. Clay Evans has taken the oath of office and is demanding possession of the executive quarters at the capitol.

Turney, who has been governor for one term, was the Democratic nominee in the last election and Evans was the Republican candidate. The returns sent in from the chiefs of the numerous counties showed Evans' election by about 100 votes, but the Democrats claimed that the law requiring a poll-tax receipt as a condition precedent to voting had been disregarded in East Tennessee, and that Turney was elected by a plurality of the legal votes. The contest provides that the speaker of the Senate shall publish the returns in the presence of the joint assembly of the Legislature, and that the candidate receiving the highest number of votes cast "shall be governor." The Legislature is empowered by the constitution to enact a law for gubernatorial contests, but that law has never been passed. The emergency arose, and the law enacted provides that the incumbent governor shall hold over until the contest is determined.

The Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia has approved the plan for the formation of a national association of manufacturers, decided upon at the convention recently held in Cincinnati, and agreed to acquire membership in the new league.

BOND BILL IS BEATEN

CLEVELAND'S FINANCIAL MEASURE DEFEATED.

By the Close Vote of 161 to 134 the House Refuses to Indorse the President's Plan for the Relief of the National Treasury.

Lost in the House.

The last hope of financial legislation for the relief of the treasury at the present session of Congress went by the board when the House of Representatives Thursday afternoon, by a vote of 134 to 161, rejected the administration bill to authorize an issue of \$500,000,000 of gold bonds. The bill was beaten before it reached its last parliamentary stage.

This result was reached after three days of spirited and at times heated debate, and at the end of a seven-hour session. From 11 until 3:30 o'clock, when the bill with the pending substitute was reported to the House, the committee of the whole, amendments were offered in rapid succession, most of which were voted down as fast as they were offered. Many of them were designed to load down the bill, and the votes thereon were in some test votes. The Bell amendment, for instance, to make the bonds payable in gold and silver, was defeated by the decisive vote of 76 to 106, while the bill was defeated by 134 to 161. Both the Reed and Cox substitutes, with the amendments thereto, were rejected after the bill was reported to the House.

When the question came up on the third reading and engrossment of the bill the whole opposition concentrated. While the vote was being taken, which resulted in the refusal of the House to order the third reading, the interest centered in the vote of Mr. Reed. He sat quietly in his seat during the first call, and did not answer to his name, but on the second call he was called to the floor. As soon as the vote was announced Mr. Reed offered an explanation of the attitude of himself and those of his colleagues who had voted for the bill, but objections were made. He afterward explained, however, that he had submitted a proposition (his own substitute) which he considered would meet the situation. The Democrats had rejected this, and then he and many of his colleagues, although opposed to features of the bill, had voted for it in the hope that it would pass and be amended in the Senate. Mr. Springer then moved to reconsider the vote by which the third reading was refused, but this motion was laid on the table, 135 to 123, and the bill was killed.

Of those who voted for the bill ninety-two were Democrats and forty-two Republicans. The negative vote was given by ninety-seven Democrats, fifty-six Republicans and eight Progressives.

JUDGE HOWELL E. JACKSON.

Who Will Soon Retire from the Supreme Bench.

A bill has been introduced into the United States Senate looking to the retirement of Howell E. Jackson as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the ground of illness, and Judge Jackson will probably soon sever his connection with that bench.

Howell E. Jackson was born at Paris, Henry County, Tenn., April 3, 1832. Having received an academic education, he entered the West Tennessee College at Jackson, from which institution he graduated in 1850. In the following year he

entered the University of Virginia and completed the course there. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, first practicing in Jackson. Then, in 1858, he removed to Memphis. He was appointed receiver of West Tennessee under the Confederate sequestration act at the beginning of hostilities in '61. After the war he returned to Memphis and to the study of his profession. In the '70's he returned to his old home in Jackson. In 1880 he was elected to the Legislature and in 1881 became United States Senator. In 1886 he was appointed circuit judge of the United States from the sixth judicial district. He became associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1885, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Judge L. Q. C. Lamar.

CROP STATISTICS.

Quantity and Value of the Wheat and Corn Crops Last Year.

The corn crop in the United States last year was worth \$554,719,162, which is the smallest valuation since 1885. The average for the ten years from 1870 to 1879, inclusive, was \$504,571,048, for the ten years from 1880 to 1889 it was \$608,942,320, and for the five years from 1890 to 1894 it was \$675,872,820. The wheat crop last year was worth only \$225,902,025, which, with the exception of 1893, when it was still lower, was less than that of any year since 1870. The average value of the wheat crop from 1870 to 1879 was \$227,407,281, the average value of the wheat crop from 1880 to 1889 was \$271,809,504, more than \$150,000,000 above the total of last year, while for the last five years the average was \$321,803,335. These figures will surprise people.

That the low price of wheat was not due to overproduction in this country is shown by the fact that the entire crop in the United States in 1894 was only 400,267,416 bushels, while the average for the previous five years was 476,678,028 bushels. The total for 1894 was 515,049,000 bushels, and for 1891 it was 617,780,000 bushels. The average value of wheat a bushel last year was 40.1 cents, while the average for the previous five years was 67.5 cents; for the ten years from 1880 to 1889 it was 82.7 cents, and for the ten years from 1870 to 1879 it was \$1.040.

The statistics of the crop by States, which have just been received from the Agricultural Department, furnish a very

interesting comparison. The following shows the greatest wheat producing States in the Union and the quantity and value of the crop last year:

State.	Bushels.	Value.
Ohio	49,444,471	\$23,737,921
Indiana	43,644,004	20,076,269
Minnesota	37,762,453	18,438,702
Kansas	35,815,259	15,538,712
North Dakota	33,636,900	14,485,437
Illinois	33,312,575	13,984,867
California	29,375,705	17,814,722
Missouri	23,353,920	10,062,186
Michigan	20,232,058	10,520,670
Pennsylvania	18,548,700	10,555,272

An inspection of this table shows the value of having a wheat field near a market. Although North Dakota raised 323,000 bushels more than Illinois, the latter State got \$500,000 more for her crop. Although California raised 3,000,000 bushels less than either, she sold her harvest for \$2,400,000 more than Illinois, nearly \$9,000,000 more than North Dakota and only about \$1,000,000 less than Minnesota, where 740,000 bushels were produced.

The following table shows the States producing the largest crop of corn last year and the quantity and value of each State.

State.	Bushels.	Value.
Illinois	169,121,401	\$5,957,381
Missouri	110,011,654	46,404,693
Indiana	96,888,377	35,848,698
Iowa	81,344,050	30,604,806
Ohio	71,973,737	30,048,707
Texas	69,676,676	38,820,659
Tennessee	68,000,310	26,543,523
Kentucky	67,892,207	27,722,611

Some peculiarities will be noticed in this table also. Iowa got more for her corn than Indiana, although she produced 15,000,000 bushels less. Texas got \$2,000,000 more than Indiana, although she produced 12,000,000 bushels less, and \$3,000,000 more than Indiana, although she produced 27,000,000 bushels less. Texas sold her crop for \$12,000,000 more than Tennessee, although there was a difference of only 1,300,000 bushels in the quantity.

IN COUNCIL AND COURT.

The Brooklyn Trolley Magnates Are Still Hampered on All Sides.

EVER four weeks since the inauguration of the Brooklyn trolley strike, and the 5,000 men who went out for something better than starvation wages are still out on strike. The magnates are as determined as ever. To be sure, the companies have succeeded in securing help from all over the country by offering steady work and big wages, but the new men are inexperienced and incompetent, and hundreds of cents have been lost and people killed and injured through their carelessness and ignorance. Monday a crowd of 12,000, composed of strikers and their friends, assembled at the City Hall. They were kept moving by the police, but the best order was maintained. The strikers accomplished their object—to show the Common Council their strength. In the evening another great meeting was held, which was addressed by prominent men.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen passed a resolution revoking the permission granted to the Brooklyn City and Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company to operate surface cars. This resolution charges the companies named with non-performance of contract since the strike was begun, and with endangering the lives of citizens by the employment of inexperienced motormen and conductors. The action of the council caused great rejoicing among the strikers. A hearing was had in Albany, on the application to the attorney general asking him to authorize the bringing of an action to annul the charter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. Several affidavits and arguments were presented for both sides.

Telegraphic Privileges.

Ralph O. Ruby, American vice and deputy consul at Belfast, Ireland, is dead.

The tin-plate plant of the Oliver Iron and Steel Company at Pittsburg, Pa., started up.

George Chapin, of the Chicago liquor firm of Chapin & Gore, died at Santa Barbara, Cal.

Gov. McKinley announces he is not a candidate for Senator Brice's seat, leaving a clear field for Foraker.

J. E. Holman, of Kokomo, Ind., has mysteriously disappeared in Indianapolis and his relatives fear foul play.

The residence of B. F. Davis at Elwood, Ind., was destroyed by fire. The family barely escaped with their lives.

Kaffirs attacked the Portuguese camp at Macaqueen, killing seven or more whites, but losing 300 men themselves.

Jack Smith, alias Gen. Johnson, alias Mason, leader of the Bull Hill mob during the Cripple Creek war, is in jail at Gunnison, Colo.

Henry Carpenter, supposed to have been drowned in Lake Stewart, near Rolla, N. D., last November, is reported to be still alive. His wife is in Chicago.

The injunction to restrain Col. Boone and associates from fighting the Hon. Parnell and the grizzly bear Siskiyou, located at Fort Worth, Tex., and made perpetual.

Otto Thiele, aged 19 years, a pressman, has been arrested in St. Louis as the fifth member of the Davis gang of counterfeiters recently broken up by United States officers.

Archbishop Kahn of St. Louis has authorized the Catholic Society of Queen's Daughters to co-operate with the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union in temperance work.

Frank P. Montrose, an ex-convict and expert diamond thief, was arrested at St. Louis as he stepped from a Louisville and Nashville train at the union station. He is wanted at Terre Haute.

All the cases against ex-State Boiler Inspector F. H. Hegwer of Colorado, against whom were charges of certificates for boilers which he had not examined, have been nulled by the district attorney.

The Hershey Lumber Company, Stillwater, Minn., has begun an action against Charles T. Goodrich, a lumber trolleyman, and others for fraudulently obtaining over 1,000,000 feet of logs in the summers of 1892 and 1893.

Oscar A. Edgerly, a spiritualist lecturer of note from Newbury, Mass., married Miss Lillian Hayes, a St. Paul (Minn.) society woman, in Anderson, which have just been kept secret, it is said, from the bride's friends.

SENATE MONEY BAGS.

MEN WHO COUNT THEIR WEALTH BY MILLIONS.

But Twelve Members of the Upper House Rated as Millionaires, and These Not as Rich as Popularly Supposed—Majority Are Poor.

Capital City Chat.

Washington correspondence.

It has come to be an accepted fact among the people at large that the United States Senate is made up of a body of men of great wealth and that no one can be chosen to fill the important office unless he be a person of immense riches.

Such a notion has been established by a prejudice of the minds of many against the members of the Upper House, but it is entirely unfounded. It is difficult to count 20 men of affluence in the Senate today, and not more than a dozen millionaires. According to a Washington writer, the great majority are dependent almost, if not wholly, upon their compensations received from Uncle Sam. A glance at the wealth of some of the members will not make uninteresting reading.

Senator McMahon, of New Jersey, whose term is about to expire, is one of the wealthiest men of the Senate. He made his money in meats, having been extensively engaged in business as a butcher in former years.

Mr. Sherman, the junior Senator from the sandy State, is one of the millionaires now in the service. He is a manufacturer of patent and enameled leather in Newark.

Smith's wealth has not been publicly estimated, but it is known to be more than a million. He is one of the quietest and least ostentatious in the Senate.

Senator Camden, of West Virginia, is also a very wealthy man.

Senator McMillan is one of the wealthiest on the Republican side of the chamber. No one knows just how much he is worth.

Mr. McMillan began life humbly, and the great fortune that is now his has all been gathered by the most diligent effort. Most of his money has been made in the manufacture of railway cars and steam vessels for the lake trade. He is one of the most charitable men in public life, and gives away great amounts each year.

Sherman and Brice.

Ohio has two wealthy Senators. Mr. Sherman has acquired much of his means lately in Washington, through shrewd operations in real estate. But Mr. Sherman's wealth is not to be compared with that of his colleague.

Senator Calvin S. Brice, who lives in New York and Washington, Mr. Brice is most liberal with his means and probably spends more money than any other man now in the Senate. He dresses in the latest fashions and devotes considerable attention to his garments.

Pennsylvania also has two Senators who have great wealth. Quay and Cameron. Mr. Quay has acquired his money through shrewd speculations, and is ranked quite high among the men of affluence in the Senate, though he may not have as much as present. His colleague, Don Cameron, is probably the only man in the Senate who inherited his wealth. The bulk of his wealth came from his father, the late Senator Cameron. This singular exception to the rule points the fact that the American Senate is far different from the English House of Lords, which is filled with hereditary millionaires.

Senator Proctor, of Vermont, is one of the Senators in very easy circumstances. He is one of the richest men in the New England delegation in Congress. Senator Cameron, of Maine, has wealth, though most of his financial fame is reflected from the fortune of his wife, the daughter of the late Zach Chandler, of Michigan. The latest New England man to join the ranks of the men of affluence is Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, who has, during the past year or two, reached the million mark.

Senator Washburn, of Minnesota, is classed as one of the richest men on the Republican side. He has made great sums in the manufacture of flour. A neighbor of Mr. Washburn, geographically, is Senator Mitchell, of Wisconsin. He has, in a recent time, been classed as a man of millions, but the name of \$500,000, it is understood, reduced his investments.

The two Nevada Senators, Jones and Stewart, also had frequent reverses. At present both are wealthy. Senator Volcott, of Colorado, is reported to be wealthy, and is known to be owner of considerable mining land in the West. He is probably the best dressed man in the Senate.

Gorman Five Times a Millionaire. Senator Gorman is not generally known to be a millionaire, yet the fact is now well established that he has passed the five million mark. This is due to his wonderfully sagacious business

sense. The money that he made in his earlier career has been shrewdly invested in coal and iron lands and in railroad stocks, and he is now well established as a man of large means.

Mr. Perkins, of California, is one of the wealthiest men in the West. He made his money in the beginning by fortunate ventures in whaling vessels, having been at one time a sailor before the mast.

Many Southern men have fortunes. Almost without exception the Senators from south of the Mason and Dixon's line are poor in comparison with their Northern colleagues.

Mr. McCaffrey, of Louisiana, probably ranks as the wealthiest in his native State. He has large sugar interests in his native State.

New York has a well averaged pair of Senators. Hill is quite poor in comparison with his colleague, Murphy, who has made a vast fortune from brewing.

The nearest calculation that can be made of these men's financial affairs gives a total of just twelve men of millions in the Senate to-day. These are Aldrich, Cameron, Jones, McMillan, Perkins, Proctor and Sherman among the Republicans, and Brice, Camden, Murphy, Smith and Gorman among the Democrats. There are now eighty-six Senators sitting in the chamber, so that these millionaires form but a little over 14 per cent of the total membership.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE IN SESSION

Resolutions Passed Denouncing the Issue of Bonds.

The Supreme Council of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union met in annual convention at Raleigh, N. C., Tuesday. The hall in which the meetings are held showed, among other features of interest, a large picture of L. L. Polk, the first president of the organization, and under whose leadership it made its greatest progress and exerted its greatest influence.

United States Senator-elect Marion Butler, president of the National Alliance, called the council to order and presented Mayor Badger, who delivered the address of welcome. The Mayor, in his remarks, referred to efforts of a malignant character to create prejudice between the laborers of the city and the laborers of the country, and hoped that the influence of the alliance might be directed toward a cessation of all such schemes.

President McMillan, of the North Carolina State Alliance, welcomed the council on behalf of the State. Responses were made by H. L. Loucks, of South Dakota, ex-president of the organization, and I. E. Dean, of New York.

At the evening meeting of the council the following resolutions on the currency question were adopted:

"Whereas, It is currently reported that another bond issue has been determined upon by the President; and

"Whereas, In our opinion existing statute laws do not authorize such issue, neither do present emergencies require it; and

"Whereas, The power is now reposed in the general government to meet such pressing contingencies by the plain terms of existing laws; therefore,

"Resolved, That this national council of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, in regular annual session assembled, enter our solemn and most earnest protest against such issue.

"Resolved, That instead, the administration be urged to employ the option allowed by law and pay out silver as well as gold when coin is demanded for the treasury notes.

"Resolved, That if this does not end the present emergency, the government be requested to issue non-interest-bearing full legal tender treasury notes."

WILL TRY GOTHAM OFFICERS.

Lexow Committee Will Empty Its Dragnet Before Justice Williams.</





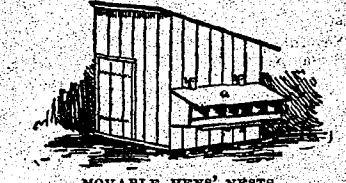


## REALRURALREADING

WILL BE FOUND IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

**Convenient and Practical Row of Hens' Nests—A Mistake in the Management of Root Crops—Gauging a Plow's Depth—Agricultural Notes.**

**Portable Hens' Nests.**  
Where but fifteen or twenty hens are kept, and no regularly constructed henhouse is at hand, a series of nests so made from light material that can be readily moved about as desired, will be found a valuable acquisition. The manner of constructing these nests is shown in the illustration. From the American Agriculturist, May or six. As even as many as eight nests may be thus grouped. The nest space, *r*, is one foot wide at the bottom; the front board is six inches wide; the open space between this and the roof board, *s*, is eight inches wide, the roof board being about fifteen inches in width. An alighting or stepping board, *s*, is six inches wide, leaving an inch space between that and the front of the nests.



MOVABLE HENS' NESTS.

for refuse to pass through. The hangings, *s*, may be of any strong material, and hung upon spikes, driven at the proper place and in a slanting direction. This row of nests may be changed from the inside to the outside of the building, or placed where most convenient. When nests are located singly, and some distance apart, the laying hen will occupy the nest with another especially if both are in the habit of dropping their eggs in that identical nest. By this system of grouping, when they reach the stepping board, or walk, and find one nest occupied, they pass on to another, without molesting the occupant. Another point in favor of portable nests is that they are readily taken down, and every part can be thoroughly cleaned. Those who have tried this plan of grouping nests find it extremely convenient and practical.

**Plant Food.**

The established fact that leguminous plants are able to gather a portion of the nitrogen they need for food, either directly or indirectly, from the free nitrogen of the air, suggests that it may be worth while to investigate the foraging powers of different plants for other nutrients. Every one knows that in any given soil different plants are grown with different degrees of success, and it seems quite likely that some plants are able to use certain compounds of potash or phosphoric acid in the soil which are not so readily available to others, just as leguminous plants can obtain nitrogen from sources that are not available to the grasses. Some tests were made at the Maine Experiment Station last year to ascertain the capability of different plants to appropriate phosphoric acid, and they seem to indicate that wheat, barley, corn, peas, and especially turnips, can secure this food from crude, finely ground South Carolina rock with greater or less ease, while beans and potatoes derive no benefit from it. Of course, definite conclusions can hardly be drawn from one year's work, but these investigations are being continued. It would be a distinct gain to horticulture and agriculture if it could be known in what particular form each particular plant preferred to have its food—Garden and Forest.

**A Gauge Runner Plow.**

The value of a gauge on a plow to regulate the depth at which a plow shall run is so obvious that nothing need be said in its favor. The cut shows an attachment for that purpose. A flat wheel, out on the beam is so arranged that it can be raised or lowered by op-



FLOWING AT ANY DESIRED DEPTH.

erating a lever on one of the handles, and, when set for any depth, "staying out." This device may be used without stopping the plow or stepping from the furrow. The plowman has complete and instant control. The wheel is made to fit either a wooden or iron beam, and is held perfectly rigid. Among its advantages are: When one part of a field is sandy, and another is composed of hard clay or is stony, the plow can be run at the same depth, and in a fruit orchard the plow can be instantly raised or lowered when passing near a tree, so as not to injure the roots.—Farm and Home.

**Spraying Trees in Bloom.**

Prof. Webster, of the Ohio Experiment Station, has been making experiments to determine whether honeybees are injured by spraying fruit trees with arsenates while they are in bloom. These tests seem to show conclusively that bees are killed in this way. Apart from the destruction of the bees and the consequent loss to the apiarist, this would seem to be a bad policy for the fruit-grower, since the presence of bees is acknowledged to be of great value in securing a crop of fruit by their work in pollinating the flowers.

**Protecting Bees.**

Bees will come out of their hives if the weather becomes warm for a day or two. They then clean out the hives and remove the dead bees. The animal heat in the hives when the outside temperature is high causes greater activity in a strong colony than may be desirable. Should the temperature fall slightly while the bees are working many of them will be overcome with cold and perish. The hive should be in some place where it is protected from sudden changes of temperature.

**Keeping Potatoes Asorted.**

Potatoes that are piled in cellars need pretty close looking after in winter. Sometimes the danger is from frost, but it is much more often due to a warm atmosphere. There is rapid exhaustion of the vigor of potatoes kept for seed by having the eyes push forth pale or white shoots, as they will when kept

In the warmth and darkness of a large bin. If frost can be kept out the seed potatoes should be thickly spread on floors where the sun can shine upon them. This cannot be done in the cellar, but towards spring seed potatoes should be kept in upper rooms, and the temperature be regulated by a thermometer and small stove.

**Incubators for Winter Hatching.**

It is not natural for hens that are kept in vigorous health to want to set in winter. The incubator is at this season an absolute necessity for those who would rear early chicks. Art is in this instance better than nature. The heat can be regulated more certainly and evenly with an incubator than most hens will do it. The hen has really very little sense. If the fit of sitting leaves her a few hours she will expose the eggs to be chilled, and then return after every germ of life is destroyed and set patently on the eggs until they are at last taken away from her. In midsummer or late spring the hen can do a work as well and as cheaply as an incubator will. She may not set any more steadily, but not so much depends on her fidelity, as in warm weather the air is very near the right temperature to develop the young chick in its shell.

**Snow Over Winter Grain.**

All farmers who grow winter grain like to have plenty of snow in winter. It is not so much to protect the ground from freezing, for severe cold will freeze through a light snow, and a light covering is better than a heavy one always. What the snow does is to cover the leaves so that they do not evaporate moisture, as they are always doing when exposed to currents of air. The destruction of woods in many States has made winter grain a more doubtful crop than it used to be. It sweeps the snow that should be a protection for the whole field into banks on the leeward side of fences. It also blows away a good deal of surface soil, as is seen by the blackened surface of snowbanks opposite winter grain fields late in the winter.

**A Common Mistake.**

One mistake is frequently made in the management of root crops at the time of harvest. Many people, when topping their roots after or just before gathering, cut off a portion of the root itself, as shown in the figure at the right in accompanying illustration. I would rather go to the other extreme, says a writer in American Cul-



WAYS OF TOPPING ROOTS.

ivator, and leave a portion of the tops on, as shown in the figure at the left of the sketch. In one case we not only cut away and waste good material, but also facilitate the escape of juice, by coozing out and evaporation. In the other case we save everything worth saving. Let us be economical even in small things.

**Caution as to Temperature.**

Sudden extremes of temperature disintegrate. Don't chill the cream with chunks of ice in the churn and expect the best results. Don't heat it suddenly from a low degree to the churning temperature and churn immediately. Let it stand for some time at the right temperature and better results may be expected. Don't even heat milk just as it enters the separator. Warm it gradually and in advance of the separation. Temperature has very much to do with success in handling milk and cream—the right temperature is one of the essentials. But not only has the degree of heat very much to do with results, but sudden changes have peculiar effects and should be avoided, especially just previous to, or during, manipulation.

**Road Work.**

Winter is not a good time to do road work, but it is a good time to inspect the road, when not covered with snow, and lay plans for its repair at an early date. Roads need constant watching, and repairs should be made as soon as the necessity arises. Doing the work all at once and only once a year is not the ideal method. In France, where the roads are said to be better kept than in any other part of the world, the inspection is constant, and repairs are going on all the time. This insures a perfection of roadway that is highly appreciated by the farmers that use them.

**Farm Notes.**

The exact temperature for loosening the hair from the skin of a pig at butchering is 180. The pig should remain a full minute in the water at this temperature to give time for the hair to be loosened.

Do not forget that a grade animal will not breed all his good qualities. Nothing but a thoroughbred will give you improved stock from your mares and bellers, or from the droves and flocks. Do not waste your time.

There is no point in the life of an animal when it is not making gain or losing, and every pound lost is two pounds to gain. All classes of stock should be kept growing. If the animals lose weight under favorable conditions it is an indication that better stock should be used.

An artery of the horse can usually be felt where it crosses the curve of the lower jaw, or in the bony ridge above the eye. It should beat forty times a minute. If more rapidly, hard and full, it indicates fever or inflammation; if slow, brain disease; if irregularly, heart trouble.

The Engineer's List says: "A good preparation for preventing tools from rusting is made by the slow melting together of six or eight parts of lard to one of resin, stirring till cool. This remains semi-fluid, ready for use, the resin preventing rancidity and supplying an air-tight film. Rubbed on a bright surface ever so thinly it protects and preserves the polish effectually, and it can be wiped off clean if desired, or it may be thinned with coal oil or benzine."



## HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

Don't Grease the Griddle.

Hot pancakes are such universal favorites, and the family is so varied in all its branches, that every one knows how to mix the most approved ingredients, whether the substratum be buckwheat, rice, Indian meal or wheat flour. But how to bake them is the question, without filling the house with smoke and a heavy, greasy odor. Do not grease the griddle. That's my way of cooking them. The griddle must be perfectly clean and smooth and neither too hot nor yet too cool. When I think it about right I wipe it off with a wet towel, then try one small cake. If it bakes to a nice light brown then I keep the griddle at that temperature until the meal is finished, moving it alternately to a cooler or warmer place on the range, as may be needed.

**Rules for the Refrigerator.**

1.—Milk, butter, meat, vegetables, even fish, may be kept in one refrigerator, provided each article is placed in a separate covered dish. Nothing uncovered, excepting, perhaps, eggs in the shell, should be tolerated in a refrigerator. This useful piece of household furniture was never intended to take the place of a safe. 2.—Clean the refrigerator once a week, or three times as often if the weather be warm. 3.—Do not permit leftovers to accumulate. Either make them up into some dainty dish according to one of the excellent recipes that teachers of cookery have made familiar in our homes, or give the scraps away, or throw them into the garbage kettle. Anything, rather than risk the family's health by keeping an unsavory refrigerator.

**Use a Light Room.**

Do not send by a man to buy a broom. He will pick out the largest one, give one stroke with it across the store floor and say, "Yes, that is just right." But with half his strength a woman must sweep for hours with it every week, digging out corners, coaxing the dust from carpets and stairs. Have a light broom and a dust pan with a straight, firm edge, and send the heavy broom to the barn and the bent tin dust pan to the dumping place for rubbish, which should not be the wood pile or over the wall.

**How to Frame a Quilt.**

A writer in the Home and Farm puts the quilt in the frames in the old-fashioned way, bastes it around the edges and down the center; then she takes it out, carefully rolls it from each side toward the center basting; begins in the middle and on her sewing machine stitches the rows the desired distance apart to each side edge. After she has gone one way she can begin at the end and go to the other end, but it makes a smaller roll under the arm of the machine to begin in the center.

**Oyster Catsup.**

For oyster catsup take one quart of oysters, one tablespoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of cayenne pepper and same of mace, one teaspoonful of cider vinegar and one teaspoonful of sherry. Chop the oysters and boil in their own liquor with a teaspoonful of vinegar, skimming the scum as it rises. Boil three minutes, strain through a hair cloth, return the liquor to the fire, add the wine, pepper, salt and mace. Boil fifteen minutes, and when cold bottle for use, sealing the cork.

**To Fry Sausages.**

The ordinary way of frying sausages is not the best way of cooking them. A far better way is to put them in the oven on an ordinary baking tin, turning them from one side to another until they are brown on both sides. In a hot oven they will cook in this way in ten or fifteen minutes. If they are in cases they should be pricked thoroughly, to prevent them from bursting under the heat.

**Creamed Crackers.**

Place a quantity of stale, unbroken crackers in a large platter. Pour over each one sufficient boiling water to moisten thoroughly. Sprinkle with pepper and salt, and place on the center of each a small piece of butter. Pour over rich milk thickened and heated as for cream toast.

**Impromptu Dessert.**

Split two or three crackers for each plate, dip quickly in boiling water, put on each plate a bit of sweet jam or jelly and a spoonful of sweetened whipped cream. This tastes and looks much nicer than it appears from the description; in fact, it is a very nice light dessert.

**Household Hints.**

Only the soft part of an oyster should be given an invalid.

If a cake bakes too rapidly on the bottom, slip an asbestos plate under.

Frozen tea will be found at many afternoon teas. It is made like cafe frappe.

You may sweep a room without dust by sprinkling the floor carefully with damp sawdust.

In blacking the kitchen stove better results are reached if the blacking is wet with coffee instead of water.

"A little lemon juice squeezed into the water in which rice is boiled," says a notable housewife, "keeps the grains separate."

The whites of eggs intended for cake-making should never be allowed to stand during the beating process even for a moment, as they return to a liquid state and cannot be restored, thus making the cake heavy.

It is a mistake to make a large tea biscuit. Properly speaking, a tea biscuit should not be more than two inches in diameter, and proportionately thick when baked. This gives a delicate, moist, flaky biscuit, which will be cooked through before the outside crust has become hard or overbrowned.

Large wash tubs are needed for rinsing purposes, but a small one is better to use for rubbing clothes. Then, instead of a large, heavy wooden pail that, when water soaked, is all a woman wants to lift from the door, have two smaller fibre or pulp pails, or at least let the be small, even if they must be wooden.

## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THIS IS THEIR DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER.

Quaint Sayings and Cute Doings of the Little Folks Everywhere, Gathered and Printed Here for All Other Little Ones to Read.

**Tongue Twisters.**

You all know the tongue twister Peter Piper, but there are many other jingles which are harder. One of the simplest and best or worst is "mixed biscuits." Try saying that rapidly, and if you succeed say this, a sentence which Londoners frequently have to use: "Stop at the shop at the top of Sloane street."

**Supper.**

Little Margaret was going to a children's party the other day, and her mother was telling her some little politeness to be observed.

"And when you come away," she said, "go up to your little hostess and thank her for giving you a pleasant time."

"But, mamma," objected the small girl, "suppose I don't have a pleasant time. What must I say then?"—New York Times.

**A Dutiful Son.**

A number of boys in Scotland were being rehearsed for an amateur performance, and the boy who was to personate the hero was told to fall on the floor at the right moment. But when the crisis was reached on the examination day, he did not fall. The verse was repeated, but still he remained upright. Being accordingly asked his reason, he replied: "My miffier said I wasna to fa', for I've got on my Sunday shoes."

**Johnnie Figured on the Bag.**

The lesson was multiplication, and the teacher sought to impress on little Johnnie that three times two and two times three amounted to the same thing. "Now," said she, "if you could have two bags with three oranges in each, or three bags with two oranges in each, which would you choose?" "The three bags with two oranges in each," replied Johnnie, without hesitation, "then I'd have one more bag to bust."

**The Frog's Revenge.**

I'll be a frog, And sit on a log, In the middle of a bog, Looking about.

And a boy, all alone, Hit me hard with a stone,



(Turn these upside down.)

**AN EXTINCT MONSTER.**

A Strange Creature that Once Flourished in British India.

A peculiar creature that once flourished in India was the Sivatherium Giganteum, the remains of which have been found in great abundance in the northern portion of that country. In size it surpassed the rhinoceros and was bigger than any living ruminant. It had two pairs of horns on its head. The latter somewhat resembled that of an ox, but the upper lip was prolonged into a proboscis like that of the tapir. The jaw was of immense size and

And I sank with a groan, 'T would be bad, no doubt.

But I would not die; Not for world nor cry; Not a tear from my eye, I'd suffer to fall.

I'd spring with a whack, On that naughty boy's back! And stick there, alack! He'd repent—and that's all!—New York World.

**The Small Boy's Latest Game.**

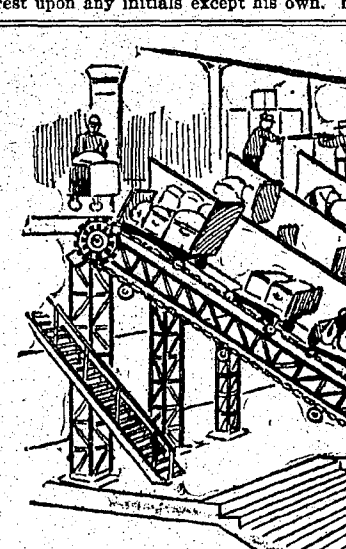
Who has noticed a curious scroll drawn in chalk upon the sidewalk, dotted with apparently hieroglyphs, and serving to interest and amuse youthful New Yorkers? This is a new game, an echo of the great fair, and it rejoices in the name of "the Ferris wheel."

It is a kind of "hopscootch," but much more complex and ingenious, and rose in the firmament of youthful sports, a star of the first magnitude, during the Columbian Exposition. When it will set no astronomer can predict. Its discoverer was a Chicago lad.

A great, double spiral is drawn, lots are cast to decide who is to lead off, and then Master A. B., who has won the cast, hops into the diagram, as far as the center, and then retraces his hops—steps would be inaccurate. After this he places his initials in any part of the spiral which appeals to his taste. The others follow in order. No one must touch the lines of the spiral, fail to keep one foot clear of the ground, or rest upon any initials except his own.

**Big Income from "Ads."**

There is a little patch of land abutting on one of the magnificent buildings that flank Victoria street, Westminster, London, which has remained waste for more than twenty years. It is surrounded by a high boarding covered with advertisements. The income derived from these is such that it would not pay the proprietor to substitute a building.



THE EVER-RUNNING ELEVATOR.

An original method of transferring and upper baggage platforms, and an endless chain travels over two large pulleys on the upper and lower ends. The system is simple, and there is nothing to get out of order. Each chain is strong enough to carry 8,000 pounds, which is more than enough for all practical purposes, and would admit five cars on each plane. They may be worked either up or down, and will travel at the rate of a foot per second. A hydraulic motor is in use, and each plane is run and handled separately.

## DOINGS AT LANSING.

WORK OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

An Impartial Record of the Work Accomplished by Those Who Make Our Laws—How the Time Has Been Occupied During the Past Week.

**The Law-Makers.**

The death of State Senator John W. Watts, of Jackson, had the effect of delaying legislation Monday. The House met at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and after a brief session adjourned until Tuesday out of respect to the dead Senator. The Senate took similar action. Representative Chamberlain introduced two joint resolutions, submitting important constitutional amendments. One provides for increasing the terms of office from two to four years, half the members to be elected every two years. The other provides for the payment of the salaries of members of the legislature, not by the day.

The bill abolishing the present Board of Health of Detroit, which is charged is a political machine of the Mayor's, came up in the Senate Tuesday afternoon. Senator Smalley, of Detroit, moved to amend the bill so as to place the appointment of the health board in the hands of the Mayor instead of resting it in the Governor. He cast the one vote in its favor. The rest of the Senators were against the Mayor. Very little important business was considered by the House.

On account of the funeral of Senator Watts, at Jackson, the Michigan Legislature transacted very little business Wednesday. The Senate did not convene at all, and the House adjourned after a brief session. The only thing of note worthy occurrence was the introduction by Representative Widley of a bill to create the office of tax statistician in this State. The duty of the tax statistician will be to collect and compile statistics relative to taxation and to present such figures in an intelligible form to the public.

The bill to abolish the Detroit Board of Health came up Thursday on its final passage in the Senate. It was expected that not more than one or two votes would be recorded against it, and that the eccentric Mayor would be badly downed. When the roll was called, however, only twenty-two Senators answered to their names. Six Senators were absent, the bill, leaving but sixteen affirmative votes recorded. The number of votes necessary to the passage of the bill was seventeen. The vote was, however, reconsidered and the bill laid on the table. The bill to provide for a general registration of voters in this State was introduced by Representative Baird. The severest penalties are provided for any attempt to register unlawfully. The joint resolution appropriating \$20,000 for the purpose of marking the position of Michigan regiments upon the battlefield of Chickamauga has passed the House and is favorably reported by a Senate committee. Senator Townsend has introduced a bill prescribing a penalty for the exercise of the powers of hypnotism without the consent of the person operated upon.

The friends of the Detroit Health Board turned the tables on their opponents Friday. Taking advantage of the absence of two Senators, one of whom voted against the bill while the other abstained from voting at all, the measure was passed by a vote of 22 to 2 and given immediate effect. It will now go to the House, where it will meet with much opposition. However, it is expected to pass that body.

**Romanes of Pankin Hollow.**

The old folks had gone to bed, and Sime and Mandy were in the dim little parlor, where burned a slow fire of sizzling hickory logs in the old-fashioned fireplace. The wintry blasts shook the old farm-house and the windows rattled, and a puff of smoke now and then came down the chimney on a return trip and circled familiarly about the room, but Sime and Mandy didn't mind it. They were sitting very close together. Sime, with a glowing heart and faltering tongue, had declared himself, and Mandy had listened shyly and with downcast eyes.

Sime's arm stole in a casual and apparently accidental way along the back of her chair.

"And you'll have me, Mandy?"

"Yes, Sime."

It was spoken softly, but Sime heard it, and there was a sound like that of a quart of cold mush colliding violently with the side of a brick house.

Then the stalwart young man recovered himself and rose to his feet.

"Mandy," he said, with the assured bearing of a man accustomed to acting with business-like promptness in all the great emergencies of life, "I've got to go to Chicago next Wednesday with four loads of logs, and we'll get married in the mornin' and make the trip together."

**A Tuscan Girl's Dowry.**

A girl is always allowed a certain time per week to work for her dowry, and generally brings her husband a bed, with two or more pairs of linen sheets and a wadded coverlet, a chest (cassone), and from \$10 to \$25 in money. She has usually a good stock of body linen, two winter working dresses, several cotton ones for summer, and at least one holiday dress, besides her black silk wedding gown. Every peasant girl has earrings and a necklace (vezzo) of several rows of irregularly-shaped pearls or of red coral. The richer ones have a gold chain and watch.

Before the marriage a valuer (stimatore) is called in, who makes out a list of her possessions on stamped paper, which is given to the headman of her future husband's family. Should she be left a childless widow, he returns the dowry, and she generally leaves the house.—Macmillan's Magazine.

**Started the Company.**

An English literary man who was on the verge of bringing out a book at the Pitt Press ordered his proofs to be sent to him at a house where he was engaged to dine out, intending to look them over in the half-hour after dinner. The printer's boy, however, was late in bringing them, and the gentleman had already rejoined the ladies in the drawing-room, when the company was electrified by hearing the sonorous voice of the butler announcing: "The devil from the Pitt has come for Mr. Jones!"

**Occasional Economy.**

A woman entered a hat store. She had in tow a boy about 10 years of age, though his face looked like that of a man of 30. "I want a cheap hat for this boy. I don't care what it is, so long as it is cheap." The latter pulled over his stock and finally presented to the woman a hat worth about 60 cents. "I guess this will satisfy you," he said; "it is 60 cents." "All right; I'll take it. I want something for the boy to have fits in," and she went out.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

**Lesson for Feb. 17.**

Golden Text—"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."—Lev. 19: 18.

We have for a subject this week "The Good Samaritan," and the lesson is found in Luke 10: 25-37.

**Practical Christianity.** Thank God for the lesson of the Good Samaritan. It has done more to relieve sufferings and give aid to the oppressed than all the treatises on crime or charity ever written. Hospitals, almshouses, and strangers' Inns have sprung up in its wake. Churches that catch the spirit of this incident are led into paths not simply of humanity but of genuine divinity of soul saving. Individuals who have meditated upon this example have come forth into a new estimate of life, and have been led to go about, like the divine Master, doing good. And the parable has not yet finished its good evangel. May it accomplish much in the present world-wide study. It is a time when the roadway still has its helpless cases of want, and the need of Samaritan help and sympathy is conspicuous.

"And behold a certain lawyer stood up." An object lesson in the wisdom of this world. Jesus had just prayed, "I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, that thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes." Now comes one of these "wise and prudent" to testify to the truth of this his own word and example. If any one might naturally be supposed to understand it, it would seem to be a lawyer. Was not he a professional interpreter of the law, set for its understanding? But it was to his disciples that Christ had just turned and said, "Blessed are the eyes which see these things that ye say for they shall see many prophets and kings have desired to see these things which ye see, and have not seen them; and to hear these things which ye hear, and have not heard them. Verily, 'if any man will do his will he shall know the doctrine.'"

The motive was markedly wrong. He "tempted him." The word means to test or sound, as of something that requires scrutiny. It implies doubt. Christ had already said (4: 12), "Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God," and the disapproval of such testing was shown at Jericho and Massah, where because the people put God to the test, He was displeased (Deut. 6: 16; Ex. 17: 2). And that this was essentially the same thing is hinted at 1 Cor. 10: 9, "Neither let us tempt Christ, as some of them also tempted and were destroyed by serpents (Num. 21: 6). The lawyer's test question was, "Master (i. e., Teacher), what shall I do to inherit eternal life?" and by his tell-tale query he tested himself rather than the Christ. And he was found wanting. "Doing was his emphasis, being was Christ's." In the Greek the question stands, "Doing what shall I inherit?" work righteousness again. And the Lord takes him on in his own terms. "If thou dost," he says in effect, "that you are thinking about? As for doing, what more do you want than the Scripture enjoins? 'What is written in the law?' In other words, obedience to God's expressed command is enough of doing. Why go afield for something more to do?"

The lawyer quoted well (What lawyer cannot?) "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God \* \* \* and thy neighbor as thyself;" and by his citation he proves that he is sufficiently instructed in the letter of the law. And now says our Lord, since you are speaking of doing something, suppose you do that. "Doing so, and thou shalt live." There is a great difference between the professional knowledge and the practical exemplification of a principle. The living and doing—this is the great thing. But does our Lord here signify that to do the law and live up to its requirements means acceptance with God? Logically, yes, plainly, yes; but, practically, no. Man has, and human nature being such as it is, no man can live up to that perfect rule. Hence the provisions of grace. Our Lord simply urges the keeping of the whole law here because approached by one who believed that he was theoretically perfect and wanted something else to do. "Kick back first," says our Saviour, "and see whether you have done all you assume."

The lawyer (and some of the rest of us) is in close quarters. He seeks to justify himself, or set himself right. And so he asks further, "And who is my neighbor?" As much as to say, (and see how quickly he grasps at the question), "What is one of our pet questions? We are a little divided, you see, as to who is our neighbor." "Yes," is the reply, "I see you are accustomed to evade duty by means of controversy and by the making of fine human distinctions. You dispute much about neighborliness, and in the meantime the needy neighbor is perishing. It was unfortunate for the lawyer that he asked this second question. He exposed himself for the death thrust.

And here it is, the story of the Good Samaritan. How many a cavalier it has silenced. How many a broken-down sinner it has lifted up and strengthened. For there are no lessons from it, as there are in the priest and the Levite passing by, we see the religious theorist and sophist. In the poor fellow beaten and robbed by the thieves and left by the roadside we see undone man, after the world has done all it can for him and gotten all it can out of him. And in the Good Samaritan we see the compassionate Saviour picking up the cast wreck and doing for



# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.  
THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 1895.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

### County Convention.

The republican electors of Crawford County will meet in convention by delegates, at the Court House, in Grayling, on Saturday February 16th, 1895, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, to be held in the city of Detroit, on Feb. 21st, 1895, and to attend to such other business as may come before it.

The several townships will be entitled to delegates as follows:

Maple Forest	3	Grayling	18
Frederic	3	Ball	2
Grove	2	So. Branch	2
Blaine	2	Gen. Pulus	3

Beaver Creek 3  
M.A. BATES, JOHN STALEY,  
Secretary, Chairman.

After the ground hog day is over, after he's played his game, as far as we can discover, the weather's about the same.

Under the Democratic tariff policy, we export bonds to make good the loss of duties on imports.

The Democrats increase the public debt almost as fast when they are in control of the Government as they did when they were in rebellion against it.

The McKinley law had its defects, but the fact remains that when it was in force the Government paid off existing obligations instead of creating new ones.—Globe-Dem.

Representative Apin has introduced a bill in the legislature fixing a uniform price for saloon licenses at \$100 and allowing saloons to open on certain holidays.

The Board of Supervisor of Bay County have authorized a contract with the sheriff by which he gets sixty-five cents a day for boarding prisoners.

One thing is definitely settled and that is that the soldiers' home vote will not be thrown out again.—Det. Journal.

The Republican county convention to elect delegates to the state convention, will be held at the Court House, next Saturday afternoon.

Mayor Gilchrist is receiving numerous requests for some of the land he is offering to give to actual settlers. The indications are that upward of thirty families will settle upon these lands in the spring.—Alpena Pioneer.

The Freeport Journal wants to know what has become of that gray Democratic banner carried in front of the procession marked "Vote for Grover Cleveland and no more 60-cent wheat".

For expenditures for common schools New York comes first, the Empire State paying out \$19,111,684 for the support of its public schools; Pennsylvania next, \$16,410,907; Illinois third, \$14,664,950, and Ohio fourth, \$12,180,794.

If the Tennessee Democrats persist in their scheme to steal the Governorship, then it will be the duty of the incoming House to exclude the members from that State who were elected by the same kind of votes that were cast for Evans.—Globe-Dem.

### Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

Fill the treasury with revenue from imports, protect your machine shops at the same time, and Uncle Sam will quit calling on banks for money, and every man will have work and good pay for his labor. Making a gold standard or issuing \$500,000,000 in gold bonds won't make labor plenty or profitable.—Inter-Ocean.

In answer to inquiries Attorney General Maynard has written an exhaustive opinion as to the effect of the constitutional amendment adopted last fall providing that none but full fledged citizens could exercise the elective franchise. The following is in substance the opinion as given:

"No male inhabitant of foreign birth now of this State, can vote at any election held in this State until he shall become a citizen of the United States, and any such inhabitant of foreign birth who may have been a qualified elector last November cannot vote next spring unless he shall be by that time a citizen of the United States, provided, of course, he does not come within the express constitutional exception, viz., a resident of two years and six months prior to Nov. 8th, 1894, and he having made a declaration of his intentions to become a citizen of the United States two years and six months prior to said date."

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

ADJOURNED SESSION, JAN. '95.

AFTERNOON SESSION, JAN. 9, '95.

Roll called. Full Board present. Sup. F. P. Richardson in the chair. Moved by Sup. Niederer, that the regular order of business be suspended and the Board open under the head of Motions, Resolutions and Notices.

Motion carried. Moved by Sup. John J. Niederer, that the bond of J. W. Hartwick, as register in Chancery, be read.

Motion carried. Moved that the bond of J. W. Hartwick, as Register in Chancery, as read, be approved and signed by the Clerk and Chairman.

Motion carried. The Chairman called I. H. Richardson to the Chair and offered the following resolution:

Resolved: That by the authority of Act No. 155 of the Session Laws of 1893, we, the Board of Supervisors of Crawford County, deem it just to give the Judge of Probate an additional salary of \$5.25 per month, commencing Jan. 1st, 1895.

Yeas and Nays called. Nays, Messrs. Hickey, Leece, Annis. Hoyt and I. H. Richardson.

Yeas, Messrs. Higgins, Niederer, F. P. Richardson and J. M. Francis.

Resolution lost. Moved by Sup. Niederer, that the Board now adjourn till to-morrow at 9 o'clock, to give the committee time to work.

Motion carried.

MORNING SESSION, Jan. 10th, 1895.

Roll called and full Board present. Supervisor F. P. Richardson in the Chair.

Moved by Supervisor John J. Niederer, that it be made a special order of business, to-morrow forenoon, at 9 a. m., to act upon the report of the committee on Finance and Settlement with ex-treasurer Havens, and that County Treasurer Woodburn be requested to submit to this Honorable body, a report by that time, of the financial condition of the office when turned over to him, on January 9th, 1895.

Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Hickey, that the report of the committee on Roads and Bridges, be accepted and adopted.

Motion carried.

GRAYLING MICH., Jan. 10, '95.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors, Crawford County: Gentlemen: Your committee on Roads and Bridges, respectfully submit the following report, and state that we have complied with your Resolution of Oct. last, in regard to certain roads and bridges in the county. Contracts and approvals are on file with county Clerk, for your inspection.

JOHN J. NIEDERER, JASPER E. ANNIS, J. M. FRANCIS, Com.

Moved by Sup. Niederer, that the report of the Superintendent of the Poor, be placed in the hands of the Committee on Finance and Settlement for examination and report.

Motion carried. Moved by Sup. Niederer the Board adjourn till 2 o'clock, p. m.

Motion carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION, Jan. 10th, 1895.

Moved by Sup. Niederer, that the report of the Finance committee on Settlement, with the Superintendents of the Poor, be accepted and adopted.

Motion carried.

Grayling, Jan. 10th, 1895.

To the Hon. Chairman and Board of Supervisors of Crawford County.

Gentlemen:—We the undersigned committee of Finance and Settlement have examined the report of the Superintendents of the Poor and would recommend that the Poor Fund be canceled up to Jan. 1st, 1895. We further recommend an appropriation of \$600. be made, \$175 00 to be appropriated at the present term from the contingent fund, and the balance, \$425 00 from the taxes of 1895.

Signed, WILSON HICKEY, JUDSON FRANCIS, JOHN LEECE, Com.

Moved by Sup. I. H. Richardson, that the Clerk be instructed to notify the Superintendents of the Poor and County Treasurer of the action of this board in regard to the aforesaid report.

Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Annis that the report of the committee on Fish Shutes, in dams be accepted and adopted, and the petition granted.

Motion carried.

Grayling, Jan. 10th, 1895.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, of Crawford County: Gentlemen:—Your committee on Fish Shutes respectfully report that they have had the petition regarding Fish Shutes in consideration. We recommend that the same be granted and that the Supervisor of Frederic act in accordance with instructions from the State Fish Commissioner and as the statutes provide in such cases.

Signed, J. J. HIGGINS, J. J. NIEDERER, Com.

Frederic, Crawford County, Mich. Dec. 29th, 1894.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisor of Crawford County:

We the undersigned tax payers and free holders of said county and Township, Pray and Petition to said Board of Supervisors of the county of Crawford and State of Michigan, that there may be a fish shute in the hereinafter described dams; Stevens & Co's. dam on Sec. 1, T. 28, 4 W. on the Au Sable river.

Salling Hanson & Co's. dam on Sec. 23, T. 27, 4 W. on the Au Sable river. A dam on Sec. 6, T. 28, 4 W. known as Dempsey's dam on the Manistee river.

A dam on Sec. 31 T. 28 N. R. 4 W., on the Manistee river, known as the Peter's dam.

Signed, F. Kelley, Elijah Flagg, Conrad House, G. P. Smith, N. Willing, Frank Richardson, Elijah Flagg, Jr., C. R. Wallace, J. H. Haggerty, L. Wallace, Wm. Rutledge, Sam Mellins, L. W. Wallace, all of Frederic.

On motion of Sup. Leece, the minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

Moved by Sup. Niederer, that the resolution in regard to adopting the report of the committee on Claims and Accounts, as recorded on page 574 of the Supervisors Journal be rescinded.

Yeas and Nays called: Yeas, Messrs. Hickey, Higgins, Niederer, Leece, Annis, F. P. Richardson, I. H. Richardson and Francis.

Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the report of the committee on Claims and Accounts, as referred to in the above resolution, be handed back for reconsideration.

Motion carried.

By order of the Chairman the Board took a recess for one half hour.

Board called to order by the Chairman.

Moved by Sup. Niederer to accept and adopt the reports of the committee on Claims and Accounts as recorded on page 575.

Motion carried. Moved by Supervisor Francis that the Board adjourn till to-morrow at 9 a. m.

Motion carried.

F. P. RICHARDSON, J. W. HARTWICK, Chairman, Clerk.

MORNING SESSION, Jan. 11th, 1895.

Roll call and full Board present.

Supervisor F. P. Richardson in the Chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Grayling, January 10th, 1895.

To the Hon. Chairman and Board of Supervisors of Crawford County, and State of Michigan:

We the undersigned Freeholders and Tax payers of said County and township pray and petition to said Board of Supervisor of Crawford County and State of Michigan, that there be a fish shute put in the dam of Salling, Hanson & Co. on Sec. 7, T. 28, N. R. 4 W. in the Au Sable river.

Signed, Peter E. Johnson, Wm. M. McCullough, M. Taylor, Ed. Hempstead, Wm. Blanshan, Melvin A. Bates, Ed. Alger, Philip Mosher, S. S. Chaggett, F. E. Orego, W. Woodburn, C. H. Homan.

Moved by Sup. Niederer, that the petition presented by Supervisor Leece be granted and that the Supervisor of Grayling township be instructed to act in accordance with the law in such cases.

Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Hickey that the motion recorded on page 135, giving the sheriff 75c. per day for board of prisoners be rescinded.

Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. I. H. Richardson that the sheriff be allowed 50c per day for board of prisoners.

Yeas and Nays called. Messrs. I. H. Richardson, Hickey, Higgins, F. P. Richardson, Leece, Annis and Hoyt vote Yeas. Messrs. Niederer and Francis voting Nays.

Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the report of the committee on Finance be taken from the table for consideration.

Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the report of the Treasurer Wm. Woodburn be read.

Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. I. H. Richardson that the Board adjourn till 2 p. m.

Motion carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION, Jan 11th.

Roll called, full Board present.

Supervisor F. P. Richardson in the Chair.

Moved by Sup. Niederer, that we suspend the regular order of business and open under the head of unfinished business.

Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer, that the following report of the committee on Finance and Settlement with the County Treasurer, be accepted and adopted.

Motion carried.

(To be Continued.)

Alpena republicans strongly endorsed the candidacy of Judge Kelley for Supreme Justice.

## The Evening News,

"The Great Daily of Michigan."

You take your home paper of course you do, but it is a mistake not to read "The Great Daily of Michigan," the leader in every branch of news, as well as thought and literary merit. If you find any or all other State papers profitable, yet THE NEWS should and will find a place in your hands and your families. Tens of thousands of other citizens of this great State have found its worth.

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Agencies in every village, town and city in the State of Michigan.

THE EVENING NEWS,  
DETROIT.

## WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR Crawford County.

### FRONT AND BACK VIEW AMERICAN SILVER TRUSS

Retains Sovereign Hernia with Comfort. No pressure on Hips or Back. Never moves.

MANUFACTURED AT  
290 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Call and get a Pamphlet, see the Goods and learn the Price. They will satisfy you.

## THE DAVIS' PHARMACY, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## Insist on ARM AND HAMMER SODA in packages

Costs no more than inferior package soda—never spoils the flour, keeps soft, and is universally acknowledged purest in the world.

Made only by CHURCH & CO., New York.  
Sold by grocers everywhere.  
Write for Arm and Hammer Book of valuable Recipes—FREE.

BEWARE of imitation trade marks and labels.

### ASK YOUR Furniture Dealer

for the Acme's Spring Bed Co's Sanitary Spring Mattress.

If he cannot show it to you, write to us for catalogue—114, #6, 418 and 420 Forty-third Street, Chicago, Ill.

### The ART AMATEUR.

Best and Largest Practical Art Magazine. The only Art Periodical awarded a Medal at the World's Fair.

Invaluable to all who wish to make their living by art or to make their homes beautiful.

For 10c we will send to any one sending this publication a specimen copy, with superb color plate for copying or framing, and 4 supplementary pages of designs (regular price, 50c.) Or for 25c we will send also a Painting for Rembrandt's "The Boy with the Red Balloon".

23 Union Square, N. Y.

### ADVERTISERS

or others, who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

## TRADE MARK. CELLULOID MARK.

COLLARS AND CUFFS that are waterproof. Never wilt and not effected by moisture. Clean, neat and durable. When soiled simply wipe off with a wet cloth. The genuine are made by covering a linen collar or cuff on both sides with "celluloid" and as they are the only waterproof goods made with such an interlining, it follows that they are the only collars and cuffs that will stand the wear and give satisfaction. Every piece is stamped as follows:

If anything else is offered you it is an imitation. Refuse any but the genuine, and if your dealer does not have what you want send direct to us, enclosing amount and stating size and whether a stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs 50c. pair.

The Celluloid Company,  
427-429 Broadway, New York.

# DIME DEALS!

We have reduced the price of the following Canned Goods, to

ONE DIME A TIN,  
TEN TINS FOR A DOLLAR.

Now is the Time to Buy a Supply for the Winter.

Yellow Peaches,	-	10 Cents.
Diamond Tomatoes	-	10 "
Evergreen Corn,	-	10 "
String Beans,	-	10 "
Lima Beans,	-	10 "
Marrowfat Peas,	-	10 "
Red Cherries,	-	10 "
Strawberries,	-	10 "
Alaska Salmon,	-	10 "
Sardines in Mustard,	-	10 "
Blue-back Mackerel,	-	10 "
Dried Beef,	-	10 "
Pickles, fancy,	-	10 "
Catsup,	-	10 "
Horse Radish,	-	10 "
Olives,	-	10 "

Do not delay in securing some of these bargains. The goods are strictly first class.

## SALLING, HANSON & CO.

## UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



## AT BRADEN & FORBE'S FURNITURE ROOMS

Will be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and BURIAL CASES, Ladies' Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

## DON'T MISS THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE!

OF

## DRY GOODS,

## CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,

## LADIES' and GENTS'

## Furnishing Goods and Rubbers.

## R. MEYER & CO.,

### Price Wreckers.

P. S. See Hand Bills for Price Quotations.



# The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.  
THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 1895.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Go to Claggett's, for Honey.

Highway contracts for sale at this office.

Perry Phelps returned from Rose City, last Friday.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

Peter Asbl, of Blaine, was in town last Monday.

Geo. Taylor spent Sunday in West Branch, returning Monday morning.

Yeast Cream is something new, and all the rage. Claggett's will it.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith, of Beaver Creek, were in town last Monday.

P. Asbl, of Blaine, offers a good Milch Cow for sale, cheap.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. Wight's restaurant.

J. W. Brockway was in town visiting with his young friends, over Sunday.

The best line of Canned Fruits and Vegetables in the city, at Claggett's.

The state encampment of the G. A. R. will be held at Mt. Clemens, March 26th, 27th and 28th.

Hammer and Arm Soda, the best in the market. For sale by S. S. Claggett.

The Misses Mabel and Hattie Green went to Saginaw, last Friday, for a visit with relatives.

Valentines, at Fournier's Drug Store.

W. M. Featherly, of Au Sable, has been appointed deputy game warden for the 10th district.

For a cheap Tea, Claggett sells the best in the city for twenty-five cents, 5 pounds for \$1.00.

Lavi H. Decker, who at one time was a citizen of Crawford county, has been granted a pension.

Claggett is a lover of flowers and has the exclusive sale of "Golden Rose" our National Flower.

Good goods and low prices is the motto of J. M. Jones.

Blank Notes, Receipts, Camp Orders and Highway receipts, for sale at this office.

P. J. Mosher and T. Webster went to Genesee Co., last week and each purchased a team.

You should try a can of 10 cent corn, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Lee Taylor returned from West Bay City, where he had been visiting his sister, last Friday evening.

Lace and Celluloid Valentines, at Fournier's Drug Store.

For Sale or Exchange, a Long Short horn milk cow, and two fine pigs, Aug. farrow. P. O. box 198.

Can goods at a bargain. Read the advertisement of S. H. & Co.

The Century Magazine and the AVALANCHE will cost our subscribers but \$4.50. Subscribe soon.

Go to the Restaurant of C. W. Wight where you will find a nice selection of Fresh Candies, Oranges, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

The train from here due at Lewistown at 11 o'clock did not reach there until late in the afternoon of Friday, and did not return until Saturday.

It is not denied that S. H. & Co. are selling the best 29 cent Coffee in town.

John Bock, wife and four children were burned up in their home, near Omer, last Wednesday morning. The remains were all interred in one coffin.

Cash is King at Claggett's, and with \$1.00 in cash you can buy a large amount of goods. Try it.

It is estimated that there are 50,000 deer in Michigan. The number killed this fall is placed at 8,000, many of which were shipped out of the state. Three thousand hunters came into Michigan from other states.

J. M. Jones has just received a fine stock of shoes, etc., for his Spring trade.

A fine brick and tile machine capable of turning out any required amount up to 35,000 brick per day is at the station for Mr. Randall. - *Mto Mail*.

Thorwald Peterson has been sentenced to Jackson for five years for forging \$8,000 worth of checks on the Manitoba and Grand Rapids railroad. His home is at Manitoba.

Jacob Muslake escaped from the jail at Gaylord, last Saturday. He pulled out the brick and loosened the bars. He was to have been tried soon for committing an assault on a Polish girl.

We will furnish Peterson's Magazine and the AVALANCHE, for \$1.90 per year, and the *Comopolitan* Magazine and the AVALANCHE, for \$2.35. Now is the time to subscribe.

John Beatty, of the firm of Smith, Son & Beatty, and wife, of Beaver Creek, went to Hillsdale county Monday, to take charge of their farm property for the coming year. They regretted leaving Crawford county.

Claggett sells the best Tea for fifty cents, that money can buy.

Geo. Fauble of Blaine, was in town Monday. He has two good cows for sale.

When you want to buy three pounds of good Tea for \$1.00, go to Claggett's.

Mr. Harry Zeese, who has been visiting Elmer Knight, has returned home.

Those \$3 shoes for \$2 are a great bargain. Don't fail to get a pair at Claggett's.

The thermometer showed up last Thursday morning 15 degrees below zero.

On account of the storm, all trains were taken off the Lewistown branch, last Saturday.

Miss Frances Staley and her sister Maud, returned from Lansing, last Saturday.

Tim Webster has completed his job in Center Plains, and returned to his home in Frederic.

Our subscribers can get the *Semi-Weekly Detroit Journal* for 60 cents by paying up their subscription.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

Mrs. Charles Smith of Beaver Creek, has returned from an extended visit with friends in Cleveland, Ohio.

A. J. Rose went to Port Huron, last week to engage in the sale of Agricultural implements for Upton & Co., of that city.

Call and see the new goods, at the Shoe store of J. M. Jones.

There is no more sale for tan bark or pulp-wood in Alpena just now, the market having become overstocked.

J. W. Brockway, will go to Rosemount to-morrow, where he will act in the capacity of Circuit stenographer. - *Bay City Tribune*.

Five Alpena saloonkeepers got it in the neck, the fines ranging from \$100 to \$300 a piece. Some may have to go to Detroit.

Mio, Oscoda county wants a railroad and is moving to have the branch road to Rose City, extended to that place.

Severe winter weather the past week, mercury being "out of sight" most of the time. 40 below yesterday morning. - *Atlanta Tribune*.

Stanton agent Bell, of Vanderbilt, who formerly was the agent at Cheney, is to be transferred to Rosemount. Wonder what he has been doing?

If Claggett's trade on Coffee keeps on increasing, he will be obliged to put in a Motor Engine to run his coffee mill. Buy your Coffee at Claggett's.

Miss Elvira Stark and Miss Lena Cundant entertained a number of their young friends, by treating them to a "candy-pull," Wednesday eve, week.

The Ladies Aid Society realized about \$6.00 from their social at the parsonage, last Friday. The inclement weather prevented a general attendance.

The entertainment at the Town Hall, in Frederic, on the 5th, which was given by the Dramatic Club, was well attended and the receipts were \$11.30.

Last Friday was one of the most disagreeable days this winter. The thermometer registered 18 degrees below zero. On Saturday morning it was but five below.

The Ladies Aid, of the Presbyterian church, will meet at Mrs. S. Hennrich's, Friday afternoon, for charitable work. The basket on the door is to catch the nickels.

The Y. P. S. C. E. gave a very pleasant social in the parlors of the Presbyterian church, after their business meeting Monday eve. Again increasing their finances.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

All the ministers of Port Huron have signed an agreement not to conduct funerals on Sunday, so residents will please find it convenient to die at some other time.

Selling, Hanson & Co. have the best 29 cent coffee, in town. You should try it.

We want MONEY, and when our collector calls on you, go down in your pocket and raise the small amount of the bill which he presents. It is a small amount to you, but five hundred of them aggregates a large sum to us.

Rev. J. M. Warren, having to remain here over Sunday, on account of the snow blockade on the Lewistown branch, preached at the Presbyterian church in the evening, taking for his subject "Stalwart Christianity." It was a stalwart sermon, well worthy of the close attention it received.

An unknown man was recently found dead in the outskirts of Oxford. There was a revolver and \$100.00 in cash on his person. The coroner held an inquest and charged \$75 to defray expenses and bury the body. A justice of the peace fined the corpse \$25 for carrying concealed weapons and kept the revolver. The local newspaper publishes the obituary notice and got nothing. 'Twas ever thus.

There will be preaching at the Protestant Methodist church, next Sunday morning at 10:30, and Sunday School at 12 o'clock.

Read S. H. & Co.'s advertisement in this paper. It is to your interest.

Hubbard Head, of South Branch township, was in town the beginning of the week. He is going to make a new departure in farming this Spring, and has just ordered one thousand fruit trees for a starter for an orchard. He will succeed in raising fruit.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

The reputation on Claggett's \$2.00 Shoes, extends almost over the entire State. Call and see his Popular Patent, Sleeper Seamless one price Shoes. No seams to hurt the feet. No ripping of the uppers. The best shoes on earth for the money.

Farm for Rent or Sale.

I will sell, rent or exchange my farm, for other property. Enquire of A. J. Rose, on the premises, Grayling, Mich.

To the Public.

I wish to announce that I am prepared to issue Steamship and Rail Road tickets to all parts of the Foreign Countries at reduced rates. I will also issue Drafts payable in Great Britain & Ireland and all principal Continental Cities.

L. T. WRIGHT, Oct. 25th at S. H. & Co.'s office.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling, for the week ending Feb. 9, '95.

Brady, P. T. Johnson, C. J. Civerien, M. S. Mason, Robert Hastings, T. W. McCormick, H. D. Hosen, M. Rogner, Miss J. Holter, Win. Strong, Lewis.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say 'Advertised.'

W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chills, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. FOURNIER, Druggist.

Dr. Woodworth was called from Grayling last week to see the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Kneeland, but he said that Dr. DeClements was doing all that could be done. The child is still very sick. - *Lewistown Journal*.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her, and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Rogers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottle at J. Fournier's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

Republican Caucus.

The caucus called for last Saturday evening, was held at the Town Hall. J. M. Jones called the meeting to order. Wm. Woodburn was elected Chairman, and J. Staley Secretary.

The following delegates were elected to attend the County Convention to be held at the Court House Saturday afternoon, Feb. 16th '95.

R. Hanson, A. L. Pond, J. M. Jones, John Staley, Wm. Woodburn, N. A. Pond, W. S. Chalker, J. C. Hanson, P. Manwaring, S. S. Claggett, Wm. Marsh, Geo. Comer, Geo. L. Alexander, Marius Hanson, E. Atherholt, O. Palmer, N. Michelson and Victor Sorenson.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A pure medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, and will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cts. and 1.00 per bottle, at L. Fournier's Drug Store. 5

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, '89.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MAKES PERFECT MADE.

A pure Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant, 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist, WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling, the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Smith.

A Great Candidate.

For your favorite is Otto's Cure for the throat and lungs, and we can recommend it to all as a superior remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, and all lung affections. It will stop a cough quicker than any known remedy. We guarantee it to cure you. Instant relief in all cases of croup and whooping cough. If you are suffering, don't delay, but call on us and get a sample bottle of this great guaranteed remedy and be one of the great party on the road to health. Samples free. Large bottles 50c. and 25c., at Fournier's, sole agent.

Circuit Court is in session, Judge Sharpe presiding. The case of the People vs. Lavigne, Criminal Assault, is continued on account of the absence of the complaining witness, as is also the trespass case of the People vs. Berubie. In the Liquor cases, and the case of Harry Cook & Nolle Prox, was entered. The verdict of not guilty was found in the Larceny case, vs. Geo. Somers. The case of Delaire, vs. Ras musson is on trial.

The editor was dying, but when the doctor placed his ear to the patient's heart and muttered sadly, "Poor fellow, circulation almost gone!" he raised himself up and gasped: "The false. We have the largest circulation in the county!" Then he sank back upon his pillow with a triumphant smile upon his features. He was consistent to the end—lying about his circulation. - *Ex.*

Maud.

We would be pleased to have you call at our store for a free package of Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves, which we are distributing to all afflicted with dyspepsia and all blood, liver and kidney diseases. Bacon's Celery King is simply doing wonders in building up worn out constitutions, and is the grand specific for nervousness, sleeplessness, headache, and all derangements of the stomach, liver and kidneys. Samples free. Large packages 50c. and 25c., at Fournier's, sole agent.

Election Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Office of the Secretary of State.

Lansing, January 24th, 1895.

To the Sheriff of the County of Crawford:

SIR—You are hereby notified that the General Election to be held in this state, on the first Monday of April next, the following officers are to be elected, viz.:

Justice of the Supreme Court in place of John W. McGrath, whose term of office expires December 31st, 1895, also two Regents of the University of Michigan in place of Roger W. Butterfield and Chas. Hebard, whose term of office expires Dec. 31st, 1895.

In Testimony, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year first above written.

WASHINGTON GARDNER, SECRETARY OF STATE.

Century Magazine.

The leading feature of "The Century" continues to be the Life of Napoleon, by Prof. William M. Sloane, which, in the February number, reaches the topic of Bonaparte's first military success. The illustrations of the present number are from originals by David, Flaugeng, Lejeune, Jimenez, and other painters, together with drawings made especially by Castaigne, Pape, and others, after careful studies of the period.

Two articles of special novelty: Mr. Victor Louis Mason's authoritative account of the new national armament, with many illustrations here published for the first time; and an account by Mr. R. Dorsey Mohan, U. S. Agent in the Congo Free State, of "The Death of Emu Pasha," including statements to the writer by men who participated in the murder of Emu.

Mr. C. D. Gibson, the popular illustrator, contributes a number of sketches to an article by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer on "People in New York." Mrs. Burton Harrison, in the part of her novelette, "An Ardent Wooing," makes a change of scene from England to Tugler, and the trip from New York to Gibraltar and across the straits becomes, in Mrs. Harrison's hands, not only an addition to the plot of her diverting story, but almost a guide-book to this novel and interesting trip.

The verse includes a long poem of a descriptive character by Sir Edwin Arnold entitled "The Passing of Mahammad, Prophet of Arabia," with a picture by Leon Guipon; a sonnet by John Hay entitled "Accidents," a ballad of the Stunners by Ralph Adams Cram, the Boston architect, entitled "Nottingham Hunt"; a poem, "Gospel of Art," by Kenyon Cox, the artist; and a ballad of the Montegreir War of 1874, entitled "Luka Filipov," by Robert Underwood Johnson.

In "Topics of the Time" in addition to the forestry editorial are articles on the common sense of the merits of system, on the proposed plans of currency reform, and on "Social Parity."

There are Open Letters on "Young Men and the Preaching They Want," and an Immigration Restriction League.

The department "In Lighter Vein" contains four valentines.

# Big SALE of Overcoats!

We want to close out every Overcoat we have in the House,

within the next two weeks, and in order to do so, we offer our

entire line of

MENS, BOYS & CHILDRENS' OVERCOATS

AT COST!

These goods are of the seasons' make, so you get new goods at first cost.

IKK ROSENTHAL,

One Price Clothing and Dry Goods House.

VICTOR BICYCLES

HIGHEST GRADE HONESTLY MADE

For beauty, strength, lightness, durability and easy running qualities, no other bicycle can equal the Victor.

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The following is the time of the departure of trains from Grayling via Mackinaw Division of M. C. R. R.:

GOING NORTH.

4:00 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sunday, arrives at Mackinaw 7:30 P. M.

8:15 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 8:55 A. M.

Way Freight, Arrives Mackinaw 8:00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

12:50 A. M. Detroit Express, Arrives at Bay City 4:05 P. M. Detroit 8:35 P. M.

1:15 P. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 4:40 P. M. Detroit, P. M.

2:40 P. M. Grayling Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:00 P. M.

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GRAND RAPIDS And Indiana Railroad

DIRECT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH.

TIME CARD, FEB. 11, 1894.

Leave Mack. City 7:40 a. m.; 1:30 p. m.; 9:15 p. m.

Arr. Grand R. 10:45 a. m.; 10:45 p. m.; 6:15 a. m.

Kalamazoo 7:35 p. m.; 1:35 a. m.; 8:40 a. m.

Chicago 7:10 a. m.; 7:10 a. m.; 8:40 a. m.

Port Wayne 11:20 a. m.

Richmond 8:50 a. m.

Cincinnati 6:55 a. m.



# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRATINGS. MICHIGAN.

## SOLOS AND SOLOISTS.

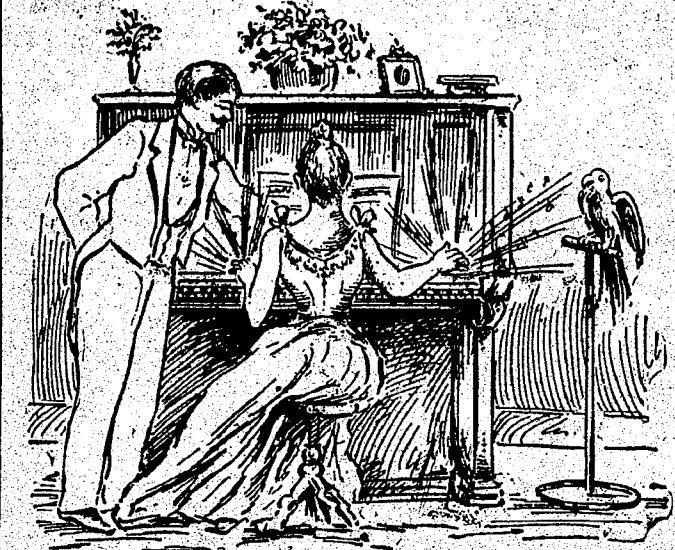
### MISERIES INFLICTED ON AUDIENCES BY SOLO PEOPLE.

The Beginner on the Cornet or Viola—The Young Lady and the Piano—Ways and Means for Abating a Musical Nuisance.

You Know Them. The desire to be raised above the crowd is so general among mankind that, in one form or another, it is manifested everywhere, and even in the most humble walks of life instances of the display of this sort of ambition are often seen, sometimes pitiful, sometimes laughable, always interesting from the fact that they display an impulse common to every walk of life. The waiter who desires to be known as the best order waiter in town is actuated by exactly the same feeling of ambition that has moved more than one conqueror to "wade" through slaughter to a throne, and shut the gates of mercy on mankind; nor is this feeling by any means limited in the descending scale to the brotherhood of the towel and napkin, for dishwasher strives with dishwasher for supremacy, and bootblack vies with bootblack as to which produces

It is not often in orchestra work, however, that one of the band has an opportunity to distinguish himself by solo performances. There are probably few exceptions, where jealousies are so rife as in the orchestra, and this being the case, the obvious policy of the leader is to discourage any display of individual talent that would tend to increase his own embarrassments. Besides, the audience has paid its money for music and lots of it, and wants to see every member of the orchestra working full time. To the average theater-goer, whose amount of music that he keeps stored away in his soul is somewhat limited, the idea of one man fiddling or blowing away with all his might, while the other members of the orchestra all by, giving only an occasional scrape, or too, or thump, seems unjust. It is as though one clerk were required to wait on all the customers in the store, or one member of a street gang did all the digging, while the other clerks or diggers stood round with their hands in their pockets. But occasionally, the leader, to vary the program a little, gives the first violin or the cornet a solo, and nothing is more exhilarating than to witness the healthy appreciation of the opportunity by the soloist. Once in a great while there is found a solo player who, from his ordinary place, will discourse sweet strains in a modest style, without any apparent effort to attract attention, but in general, the artist of the occasion makes the most of it. Rising from his seat as conscious of his own superiority to the common herd with which fate, by some curiously unjust caprice, has associated him, he faces the audience, pulls up his collar, pulls down his cuffs, gives his

heard for a mile, and that make the people in the houses on either side and across the street discuss the propriety of organizing a lynching party. The clarinet is not much better, and the violin would be worse, were it not that its voice is by no means so strong. But what it lacks in quantity it makes up in



THE RHAPSODIE HONGROISE.

quality, for if anything can make men tired of life it is the diabolical groans and squeals and walls emitted by a badly used fiddle. It actually seems to have a life of its own, and feelings of its own, and to express them with such pathos that, like a howling dog, no matter how much the listener may be annoyed by the outcry, he feels nothing but pity for the creature enduring such agony.

Very different, says the Globe-Democrat, is the common feeling with regard to the piano. Some sympathy may be felt for a pianist in distress, or a violin that is being imposed upon by a merciless beginner, but no such sentiments can be entertained in regard to a piano, for all classes and grades of sufferers from solism, if such an expression is allowable, are in hearty accord in the conviction that a piano deserves all it gets simply because it is a piano. Yet, in spite of the fact that no instrument requires more skill, judgment, and musical genius to make tolerable, there is a prevalent idea that it is one of the easiest. There are probably not more than a hundred persons now living who can properly play on the piano, but there are, at a low estimate, 10,000,000 who think they can and do not hesitate to try. If each has within the range of the instrument's capacity ten hearers, the result is that 100,000,000 of the human race are made miserable during some portion of the twenty-four hours by the strains of the "Maiden's Prayer," or some similar composition devised especially for the purpose of teaching the human race the value of patience under tribulations. Then again, it is likely that enough money is wasted every year in this country on music lessons given to pupils who know nothing of music and are utterly in-

dered in about the same style. There is no certain way of suppressing her, and the various methods that have been tried are like some medical remedies, more unpleasant than the disease. Hiring a man to learn the trombone in the house directly opposite has been known to do good in some cases; employing a chorus of small boys to sing in front of her window has its advantages, and also, it may be added, its drawbacks. The most frequently successful plan is providing her with a bean, and, by popular subscription, furnishing him enough money to take her out every evening during the summer season. If the neighbors are able to stand the financial drain, this plan is frequently effective, for before the next season she will likely marry the youth who so materially adds to her pleasure, and drop her music instantly. But too much care cannot be exercised in the selection of a bean for her, for if one should be chosen who could sing, the chances are that the twain would practice duets, and so the last state of that neighborhood would be worse than the first. Then again, this plan has the disadvantage that it may entail on the residents in the block the necessity of continuing it indefinitely, for the marriageability of this species of young female is by no means so pronounced as that of her unaccomplished, but more practical, sisters who do not play the piano or sing parodies on operatic airs. So, after all, it is often safest to let her run her course, like the measles or the whooping cough, trusting to time to effect a cure.

As a promoter of inward profanity, she occupies a proud pre-eminence to which the hand-organ man, and the man with an accordion, and the youth with the mandolin, and the girl with a guitar, may in vain aspire. None of them are at all despicable, and each in-



A COMING MUSICAL GENIUS.

capable of learning even the principles, to pay the interest on the national debt, the sole result of all this outlay being the fact that several hundreds of thousands of young ladies are thereby enabled to inflict an incredible amount of suffering on their fellow creatures.

The young feminine piano specialist is at her best when playing by an open window, in summer time, or when endeavoring to entertain a party of friends. In the latter case she appears to great advantage. She has taken instrumental lessons from Sig. Pountetti, and vocal instructions from Mlle. Piggisquell, and naturally cherishes the belief that what she does not know about the piano and music in general would not be worth anybody's time to find out. A few friends have been invited in to hear her play. Among them is, of course, one who fully appreciates her numerous gifts and graces, and this chosen swain turns the pages for her, at the wrong place, with a zeal born of his appreciation. He is charmed. So is her mother. Her father does not exactly see where the returns for his investment come in, but not being musical, holds his peace, and all the company, who have been able to keep awake, pronounce the playing simply perfect, and tell about the girls who took lessons a great deal longer without being able to play nearly as well.

When the young lady, however, opens her window on a calm summer evening in a crowded neighborhood, her sphere of usefulness greatly widens, for instead of exhibiting her talents before a small and respectful audience, she, in a metaphorical sense, allows her light to shine before men. The feelings of the neighbors do not, of course, enter into the question. They may want to talk or to sleep, or to say their prayers, or just to be let alone; it is all one; she is going to play, and to sing, too, if she can, and that settles it. What she plays or sings depends on her training. It may be Beethoven's choicest hit from Fidelio, or "The Captain and His Whiskers," or "Vol che Sapete," from Figaro,

turn may be commended to the attention of the man of revengeful disposition seeking to "get even" with his worst enemy; but if his vengeance is to be complete he cannot do better than



AFTER PAGANINI.

employ the young female amateur to go and live in the vicinity of whom he would first madden, then destroy.

Roaring River in Missouri. Roaring River runs through Newton, Barry and McDonald Counties, Missouri, and in the last two named is a series of cascades. An immense volume of water is poured down, producing a roar that can be heard ten miles away, hence the name. The water is as clear as if it had been distilled, is cold as if it had come from an ice factory, at all times in summer.—St. Louis Republic.

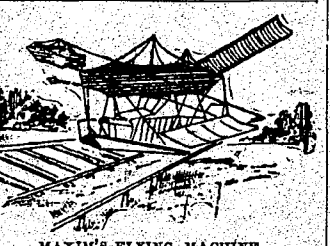
Miss Pert—Is Miss Strait Lace circuit? Miss Caustic—Oh, certainly. Why, she won't accompany a young man on the piano without a chaperon, "Vol che Sapete," from Figaro,

## MAXIM'S FLYING MACHINE.

It Has Been Given Its First Public Exhibition in England.

Hiram S. Maxim's flying-machine made its first public appearance in England recently, when it was exhibited at Balmington Park, Bexley, in aid of the funds of the Bexley Cottage Hospital. Mr. Maxim's experiments have been so far perfected on the basis of his observation that while small birds, such as sparrows, are able to move in any direction through the air, it is quite impossible for very large birds, such as the condor and some other forms of vultures, to rise in the air in a vertical direction. To use Mr. Maxim's own words, these latter "can only rise by taking a long run, and then, springing into the air, work their wings very vigorously for a short time, and raise themselves in the air at an incline." In studying the question of a flying-machine, says Mr. Maxim, "I came to the conclusion that it would have to raise itself after the manner of the large birds; that is, it would have to run along the earth until a certain speed was attained, and then, as its sails or aeroplanes were forced forward on the air, the weight on the ground would become less and less, until the velocity would be great enough to raise it completely off the earth, and, like the condor, it would run up an incline instead of directly up as the sparrow is able to do." The machine as it appeared, standing on a short railway of very wide gauge, presented a curious spectacle, says the Westminster Budget.

On the platform which stood on the rails was a peculiarly formed steam engine, and from the platform sprang a series of what looked like very thick wires, reaching up to and supporting the great aeroplane which covered the whole like an awning, while midway appeared two huge propellers, the rapid rotation of which furnished the motive power of the machine. When Mr.



MAXIM'S FLYING MACHINE.

Maxim was ready to begin the performance the propellers were set in motion, rapidly generating a powerful current of air; and on the machine being "let go" it scudded along the track at a great rate—but without quitting the ground. Precautions indeed were taken to prevent the machine from falling in any degree its proper purpose, though it was not fitted with its full flying rig, which includes, in addition to the central aeroplane, a pair of "wings" on each side and smaller aeroplanes before and aft. So, for the present, we must be content with Mr. Maxim's declaration that his machine will fly if it is allowed to, though he admits that he has yet to solve the problem of controlling it when it is once off the ground.

## DE CASERTA'S BEQUEST.

Late King of Naples Left His Brother His Shadowy Title.

The ex-King of Naples has left all the claims to private fortunes in Italy which he could dispose of by will to Count de Caserta, his brother, and heir to his shadowy title and throne. The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News writes: "The dowager ex-Queen, however, is to have a life interest in this fortune, which includes the Farnese palace, now rented to the French Government for an embassy. The sum of £35,200 is left to the poor of Naples and Palermo, and a sum of £80 to the poor of the parish of the Madonna, in Paris, in which the ex-King and Queen lived since 1873. The Archduke Rainer, brother-in-law, and a cousin of the late Queen Maria Theresa, is executor to the will. There are souvenir bequests to members of the different branches of the Bourbon family. The Neapolitan exiles here say that the Count de Caserta will soon issue an address to the people of Naples to remind them of his rights and to protest against 'the usurpation of the house of Savoy.'"

"The Count and Countess de Caserta, now calling themselves the King and Queen of Naples, reside permanently in France. They live," the correspondent says, "in a poorly furnished flat there, and winter at Cannes, where most of the Italian Bourbons have villas. As the late ex-King and his wife established the precedent of never accepting invitations to dinner, the heirs to their dignity will suffer greatly in consequence. The hereditary Prince of Naples," as the Neapolitan legislators now call the eldest son of the Count de Caserta, is in Spain with his second brother. They have been taken up a good deal by the Infanta Isabella, widow of their uncle, the Count de Gergent, and ex-Princess of Asturias. The 'hereditary Prince' served with valor, though not, perhaps, with discretion, with the Spanish forces last sent against the wild tribes of Morocco."

The Telegrapher's Ear. The sense of hearing is developed in the modern telegraph operator to an abnormal degree owing to his use of the typewriter in his work. In former years, when he copied his messages with pen or pencil, his ears were accustomed to only one kind of sound—that of the telegraph instrument—while in these days of the typewriter he must distinguish between the sharp click of the ticker and the almost similar rattle of the copying machine. According to an old operator, the sense of hearing soon becomes so developed that the distinction is easily made. With a little experience in the use of the typewriter along with the telegraph instrument, the operator ceases to notice any similarity of the sounds.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Purse at the Girdle. For several centuries the purse was always worn fastened to the girdle. A cut purse got its name from the fact that rather than take the time to loose the purse from the belt where it was secured by buckles, one cut the straps.

The water of the Mediterranean contains a greater proportion of salt than that of the ocean.

## DESIGN FOR A CHURCH.

Suitable for Either Congregational or Presbyterian Documentation.

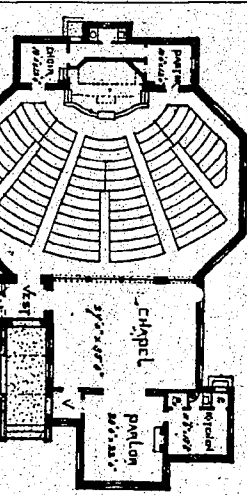
This design was prepared with a view of erection on a peculiar site in a prosperous and growing country town, one corner of which rounded off to a sharp point on the rear portion of the church, and the peculiar layout of the plan was deemed necessary to carry out the problem and to suit the site. The building is unique in design and finish, and successfully fills the demand of the modern ecclesiastical structure suited to the form of Congregational worship. The plan is very compact, and so arranged that by rolling venetian blinds to close the openings, the auditorium, or church proper, and the chapel can be thrown together, and the chapel and parlor, being connected with sliding doors, can be thus opened into and used as one; and the kitchen in connection with parlor makes a desirable feature, and one which cannot fail to be appreciated by all Congregationalists.

The auditorium proper is an octagon with two long sides, the organ



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

being placed behind the pulpit, and all seats radiating from the pulpit, gives each and every one an equal opportunity to see and hear; the doors on either side of the pulpit lead to choir and minister's room, both of which are connected with a hallway having an outside entrance; here also is provided a toilet room, containing closet and bowl. The main entrance is placed in the angle of auditorium and chapel, and connects with each, while the circular apse contains the stairway up to bell chamber above. Over this entrance the tower rises to a height of ninety feet, and is arranged so as to hold a peal of bells, if desired. At either flank of the octagon the walls are pierced with doors or windows, and the windows are filled with stained glass; and the outside walls are kept low, the principal light comes from the clerestory windows, and with the open-timber roof and stained glass the interior effect is very striking, adding much to the apparent height of the interior. The interior finish of ash; the walls above wainscoting to have a dark tint, and above a lighter shade. The church body to be built out of a dark granite, found in the immediate neighborhood, laid in irregular courses, level beds and plump joints; the belts, sills, etc., of light granite, with drafted margins; roofs covered with black slate. Cost about \$10,000, in favorable locality; accommodation, 500.



PLAN.

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## ACTIVE ON FOOT.

Young Harry Bourjohn Acquires Fame in a Running Match.

In the athletic world Harry Bourjohn, the young cross country runner of Philadelphia, is a celebrity. Though he is only 17 years of age, and has had little experience at long-distance running, he recently defeated George V. Orton, of the University of Pennsylvania, who held the world's record. Bourjohn led the field along the entire course and finished strong and apparently within his powers. He is a member of the American Rowing Club, and was given a start of five minutes and fifteen seconds. He ran over the course of 5 13-32 miles in thirty-three minutes, actual time. Orton, who started from scratch, finished fourth, but ran the distance in 27 minutes and 50 seconds. This race is an annual event in Philadelphia and attracts much attention.



HARRY BOURJOHN.

Marriages in Siam. In Siam each year is named after an animal, and people born in certain years are forbidden to intermarry. Thus, an elephant baby can't marry a tiger, nor a lion a lamb. And there are heavy penalties for lying about one's age.

Ingenious Device of a Scotchman. An ingenious Scotchman has devised a thread-spinning apparatus that is operated by two trained mice. In driving the little mill with their paws the animals daily perform work equivalent to traveling a distance of 10 1/2 miles.

We are afraid to speak to some women; we are afraid they will talk longer than we can afford to listen.

For a long time coral was supposed to be a plant. Even Reaumur treats it as such.

## HUMOR OF THE WEEK.

### STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Many Odd, Curious, and Laughable Phases of Human Nature Graphically Portrayed by Eminent Word Artists of Our Own Day—A Budget of Fun.

Sprinkles of Spice. McSwitters—Talk is cheap. McSwitters—Not when you talk back to a justice in court.

"Our engagement is quite a secret, you know." "So everybody tells me."—Fall Mail Budget.

A Frankfort man has written a farce comedy called "Vaccine." It ought to take.—Philadelphia Record.

"Dr. White is a specialist, is he not? What is his specialty?" "He has two—consultation and fees."—Vogue.

McSwitters—When was your wife's last birthday? McSwitters—A good many years ago.—Syracuse Post.

"How did Smith happen to get such a big literary reputation?" "Criticism 'Tribby.'"—Atlanta Constitution.

"To me, her face lacks something." "Well, when I saw her last it had about all it could stand."—Brooklyn Life.

Until the skating season shall have closed a man's bumps have nothing to do with phrenology.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Miss Robbins sings like a bird, doesn't she?" Mr. Blank—"No; they stop singing sometimes."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

"Young man, don't you know you ought to lay something by for a rainy day?" "I do; my rubbers."—New York Recorder.

He—How well Miss Elderberry carries her age! She—But then she has become so accustomed to it, you know.—Boston Transcript.

A Friend—if you love her, old fellow, why don't you marry her? Bachelor Doctor—Marry her? Why, she is one of my best patients.—Life.

"Thank the Lord," said the farmer, "cotton's gone up at last!" "You don't say?" "Yes; yonder goes ten bales in a cyclone."—Atlanta Constitution.

Chinese Emperor (nervously)—What news? Official—Japan is now anxious for peace. Emperor (gloomily)—Yes-a, but how big a piece?—New York Weekly.

Suffragist—I tell you the women are advancing right along. Gayboy—Yes, the married ones; single ones never get beyond a certain stage.—Boston Courier.

He—There is only a half hour until train time and your trunk isn't half packed. She—Don't worry, dear; I have my bonnet on.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

New Boarder—What's the row upstairs? Landlady—It's that professor of hypnosis trying to get his wife's permission to go out this evening.—Tit-Bits.

A—How do you know that Malar has come in for a fortune? B—Why, formerly people always said he was crazy; now they say he's original.—Lustige Blaetter.

Suitor—I have come to ask for your daughter, sir. Father—Take her, young man. You are the only one who wanted more than my daughter's hand.—Syracuse Post.

Little Ethel—Why is it women are always complainin' about the hired girl? Little Dot—Oh, that's just so folks will know they can afford to keep one.—Good News.

First Theatrical Manager—Going to have a tank in your piece this season? Second Theatrical Manager (enthusiastically)—Every man in my company is a tank.—Life.

These sleighs give the tin horn band a chance to blow his strains; But oh, alas! and oh, alack! He can't blow out his brains!—Cincinnati Tribune.

Mr. Cawker (after his wife has read several pages)—Is there any news in your mother's letter, my dear? Mrs. Cawker—I haven't come to the postscript yet.—Truth.

A Germantown bride grew indignant when her grocer asked if she wanted any cracked wheat. She replied that she could afford to buy the very best. Philadelphia Record.

Benevolent Old Man—Here's a quarter. So you were sent to Yale when quite young? Ragson Tatters—Did I say so? I meant I can't pronounce de "Y"!—Philadelphia Record.

The Foreman (sharply)—Henry—man down here at 7 o'clock—wanted to see you. Henry (shuffling into the room pulling off his coat at 8:15—Who was it? The Foreman (with a metallic click)—Me, sir.—Kansas City Star.

Teacher—History relates that when Harpago asked Cyrus to rebel against his grandfather, he sent him a letter in a rabbit. Why did he do that? Pupil—Because at that time they had no envelopes.—Ellegende Blaetter.

"Yes, young ladies," said the professor, "Pallas Athene, the Grecian goddess of wisdom, was unmarried." And from that day the goose wondered why those girls wouldn't study! It was a bad break.—New York Recorder.

"I see," observed Mr. Chugwater, looking over his morning paper, "they're making another effort to put a tax on bachelors." "Is that the single tax I've heard so much about?" inquired Mrs. Chugwater.—Chicago Tribune.

Inquisitive Friend—I suppose you wouldn't be defending that bank robber if you really thought he took the money? Bright Lawyer—I wouldn't be defending him if I didn't think he took enough to pay my bill.—New York Herald.

Hair Powdered with Diamond Dust. A peculiar mode of hair dressing is in vogue among the ladies of certain wealthy Jewish families. The coiffure is dressed very high and liberally powdered with diamond dust. At a dinner party given recently by a banker three ladies had their hair treated in this manner. The white powder had turned their hair, naturally black, to a grayish white, forming a striking contrast with their youthful features and black eyes. To complete the resemblance, to the fashion of other days each lady had a speck of black coat plaster on her face.—New York Sun.



THE CORNET SOLOIST.

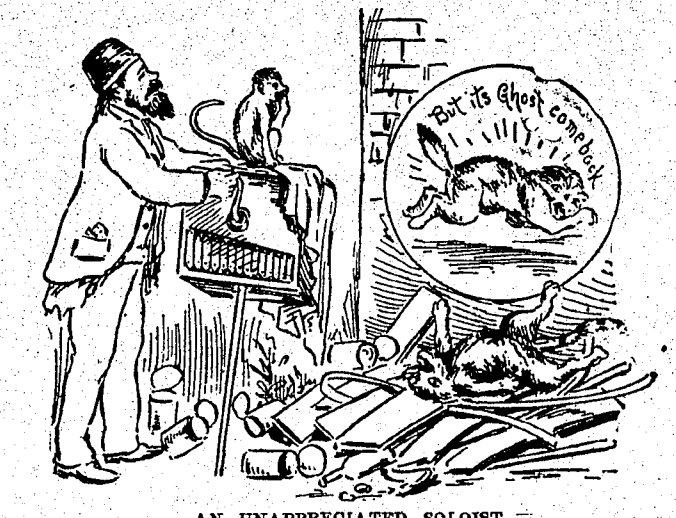
the best and most lasting "shine," and thus stands entitled to precedence among his fellows.

Strong as this impulse is among people whose place in life is inconspicuous, not to say insignificant, it becomes tenfold more so with those who constantly seek the favor of the public; those with whom the applause of the public means not only fame, but prosperity also, for in enhanced reputation these people find not only their pleas-



THE CONCERT SOLOIST.

ure, but increased receipts for their managers and greater salaries for themselves. It is not strange, therefore, that among musicians and actors there should be a rivalry of the most energetic kind, or that appearances in solo parts in which the individual has an opportunity to distinguish himself above his fellows should be most earnestly coveted. The player in an orchestra, for instance, however brilliant his execution, however solid his musical attainments, so long as he is merely a member of a body of musicians, has no opportunity to display



AN UNAPPRECIATED SOLOIST.

whatever special gifts he may possess, save in a way that serves to enhance the reputation of the organization, but not of himself. In other words, the player in an orchestra makes reputation for the band, while the solo player makes reputation for himself. Play he ever so skillfully, so long as he plays as a member of the band, he is but one of the orchestra; but the moment he rises before the audience and assumes the character of a soloist, that moment he gains an individuality.

Is the beginner on the cornet, for instance, who can cause more profanity than a rainstorm at a free-and-easy picnic. The cornet is an instrument of peculiarly malevolent tendencies, and able to take its own revenge on those who treat it badly. When humored by one who knows its weak points, and is able, so to speak, to smooth down its quills, it is reasonably well-behaved, but let a beginner get hold of it, and it vents its feelings in a series of unearthly shrieks or squalls that can be







